





تصريح وتحت إشراف
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

First Term
2023

Content

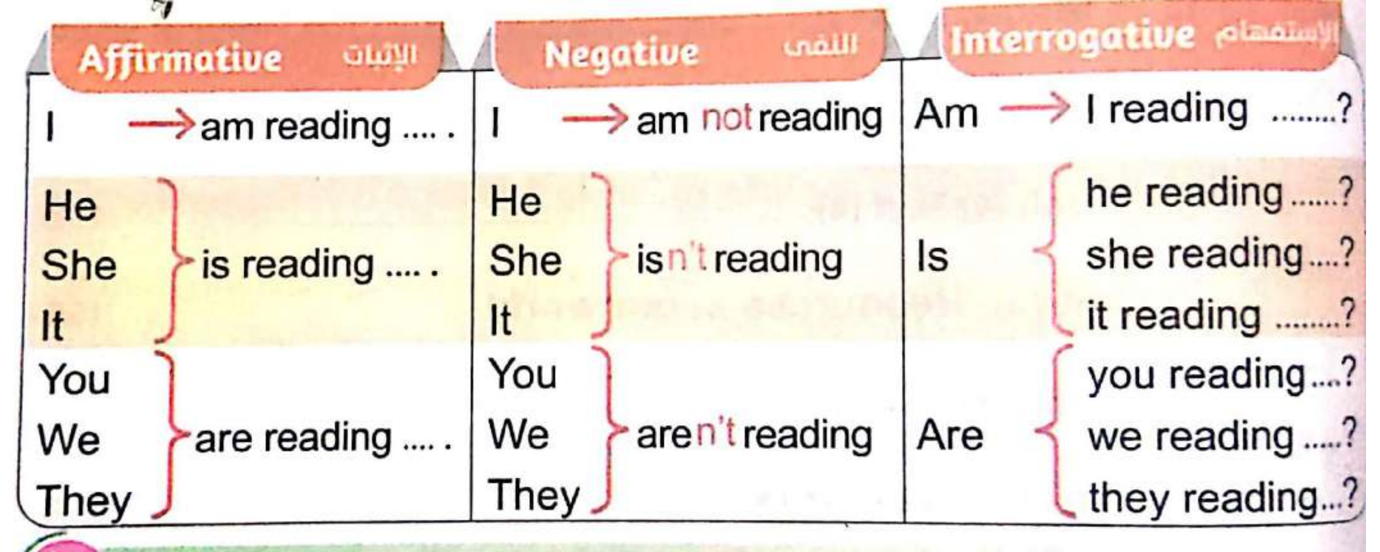
General Revision on Connect Plus 3

Revision on Structures

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → like	I → don't like	Do → I like .... ?
He / She / It } likes................ .	He / She / It } doesn't like.... .	Does { he like .... ? / she like .... ? / it like................ ?
You / We / They } like	You / We / They } don't like	Do { you like .... ? / we like .... ? / they like .... ?

Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

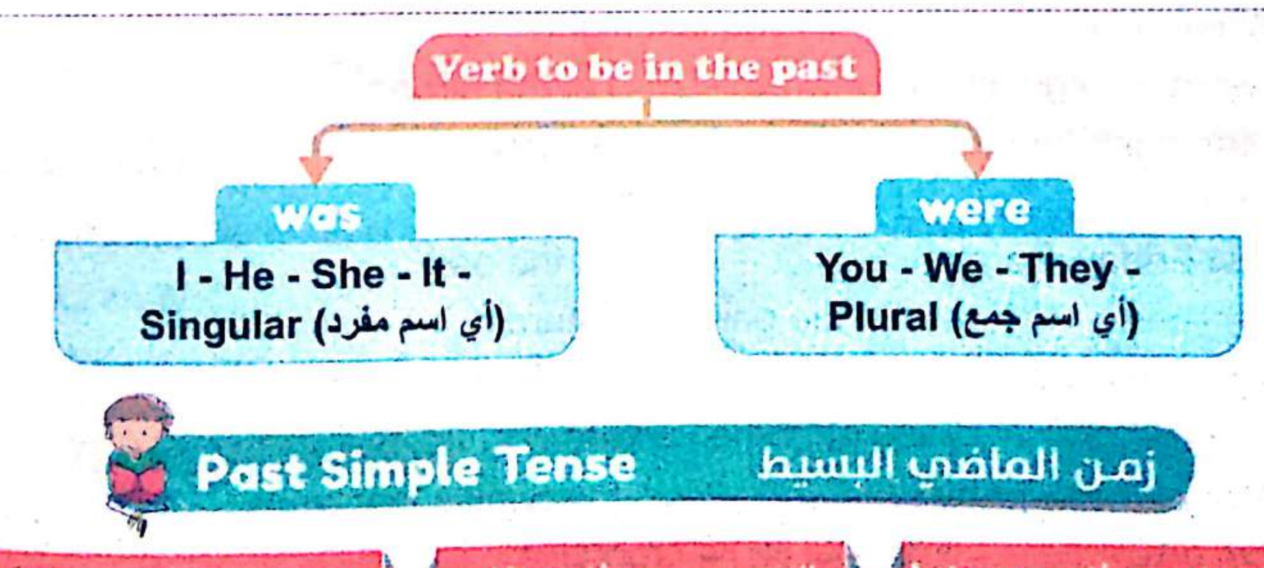


Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → am reading	I → am not reading	Am → I reading ....?
He / She / It } is reading	He / She / It } isn't reading	Is { he reading ......? / she reading ....? / it reading ....?
You / We / They } are reading	You / We / They } aren't reading	Are { you reading ....? / we reading .....? / they reading...?

1 Choose the correct word(s): Present simple & continuous

1. Today I'm (help – helps – helping) my mom with the housework.
2. How does she (go – goes – going) to work?
3. What is she (do – does – doing) now?
4. Look, I (draw – am drawing – draws) a picture of a tree.
5. I (am not – don't – doesn't) go to school on Saturday.
6. He (work – works – is working) in a fire station.

7. She (talks – is talking – are talking) to her friend now.
8. What (do – does – doing) Jana do on the weekend?
9. Listen, birds (sing – is singing – are singing) sweetly.
10. She doesn't (eat – eats – eating) breakfast at home.
11. He's (go – going – goes) to the club at the moment.
12. Hosam doesn't (go – going – goes) shopping on Thursday.
13. Teachers (help – helps – helping) students in the class.
14. My grandpa always (listens – listen – is listening) to the news in the morning.
15. What does she (buy – buying – buys) at the mall?
16. Look, my friends (is running – are running – run) after the ball.
17. You (studies – are studying – study) English at the moment.
18. I usually (ride – rides – am riding) my bike to the park.
19. My sister (washes – is washing – wash) the dishes now.
20. He (isn't – don't – doesn't) go to school on foot.



Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I / He / She / It / You / We / They } played	I / He / She / It / You / We / They } did not play / didn't play	Did { I play..............?
		he play..........?
		she play.........?
		it play...........?
		you play.........?
		we play..........?
		they play........?

Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → have finished	I → haven't finished	Have → I finished ......?
He / She / It } has finished	He / She / It } hasn't finished	Has { he finished ......? / she finished ...? / it finished ....?
You / We / They } have finished	You / We / They } haven't finished	Have { you finished ...? / we finished .....? / they finished ...?

2 Choose the correct word(s): Past simple – Present perfect

1. They (is – was – were) at the theatre on Thursday.
2. Where (were – was – are) you last night?
3. Two days ago, she (is – were – was) at the airport.
4. Last night, he (is – was – were) at the party.
5. We (was – were – is) happy to see him.
6. Last Friday, Sarah (is – was – were) at the park.
7. (I – They – He) were at the park on Saturday.
8. Last week, he (was – were – is) in Luxor and Aswan.
9. (Were – Was – Is) you at home yesterday?
10. Her birthday party (is – was – were) very nice last week.
11. I've never (see – saw – seen) a crocodile.
12. My sister and I (cleaned – have cleaned – has cleaned) the flat last night.
13. What (do – did – have) you wear yesterday?
14. Has he ever (do – did – done) the washing up?
15. Sara (has helped – have helped – helped) her mom last Friday.
16. He didn't (go – went – gone) to the club yesterday?
17. (Did – Has – Have) you tidied your room?
18. Did your mom (has – have – had) lots of toys?
19. He (have watches – has watched – watched) the match on TV yesterday.

20. I (couldn't – can't) ride a bike when I was two years old.
21. What did you (do – done – did) at the weekend?
22. He (is worked – has worked – works) there since yesterday.
23. Has she (swim – swam – swum) in the sea?
24. Last month we (visit – visited – has visited) my grandparents.
25. We (played – has played – have played) football last weekend.
26. Where did she (go – went – has gone) last Friday?
27. My dad has (read – reads – reading) the newspaper.
28. (Have – Has – Did) she washed her hair?
29. Did he (worn – wore – wear) a black shirt yesterday?
30. I've never (climb – climbs – climbed) a mountain.

used to كان معتاداً أن

✦ We use it to talk about things that happened often in the past, but that don't happen now and it's followed by the bare verb.

✦ نستخدم (used to) للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن وتتبع بالفعل في المصدر .

* She used to have short hair. Now, she has long hair.
* My dad used to be able to wear his white T-shirt, but now it's too small.
* My grandfather used to play football when he was young.
* Mr. Ashraf used to go to his work by bus. Now, he goes by car.

✦ **The negative form:** ✦ **عند النفي:**

* He didn't use to have a car ten years ago.

✦ **The interrogative form:** ✦ **عند الاستفهام (السؤال):**

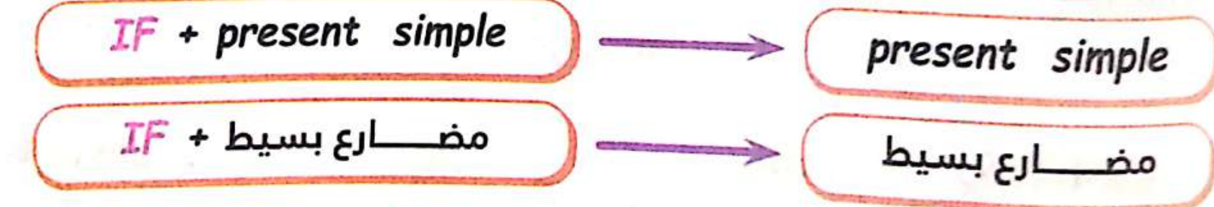
* Did he use to live in a large house?
* What did you use to do when you were five?

3 Choose the correct word(s): used to

1. My grandpa (using – used – uses) to live in a large house.
2. He used to (drove – drive – driving) a small car.
3. She (is used – has used – used) to have long hair when she was young.

4. My brother (used – is using – has used) to play football in the street.
5. What did you (use – uses – used) to do when you were young?
6. He used to (hit – hits – hitting) his little brother. It was a bad habit.
7. My mom used to (reads – read – reading) me stories when I was young.
8. He used to (write – writes – written) on walls when he was a little child.
9. They used to (staying – stayed – stay) in a hotel when they came to visit us.
10. What did grandma (use – used – uses) to wear in the past?
11. (Had – Did – Does) he use to play football when he was young?
12. My father didn't (uses – use – used) to smoke.
13. She used to (is – has – be) helpful at home.
14. Which toy (she did use – did she use – did she used) to have?
15. They used to (visit – visited – visiting) us a lot.
16. They didn't use (have – having – to have) brushes or crayons.
17. What books did dad (use to – used – use) read when he was a child?
18. In summer, Noha used (help – helped – to help) her mom.
19. Where did he (use to – use – used to) live in the past?
20. One hundred years ago, they (hadn't – didn't – weren't) use to have computers.
21. She didn't (use – use to – used to) enjoy football matches, but now she does.
22. He used to (rode – ride – ridden) a green bike. Now, he has a red one.

The Zero Conditional [IF] الحالة الصفرية لـ



- If you fall over, you hurt yourself.
- If he touches a fire, he gets burned.
- She wears a cast if she breaks her leg.

✦ **We use the zero conditional to describe stated facts.**

نستخدم قاعدة (If) الصفرية للتعبير عن حقائق ثابتة .

The First Conditional [IF]

IF + present simple	→	future simple
IF + مضـــارع بسيط	→	will + المصدر

- If an object is made of metal, a magnet will pick it up.
- If you don't wear a jacket, you'll be cold.
- If he takes an umbrella, he won't get wet.

✦ **We use the first conditional to describe something, which will probably happen in the present or in the future.**

✦ تستخدم الحالة الاولى لِـ(If) للتعبير عن احتمال حدوث شئ في المضارع أو المستقبل.

- Will the water be cold if we put it in the fridge? ➪ Yes, it will.
- Will you watch TV if you don't finish your homework? ➪ No, I won't.
- What will you do if you win? ➪ I will have a party.

4 Choose the correct word in brackets:

1. If you add five and seven, you (will get – gets – get) twelve.
2. If you brush your teeth twice a day, your teeth (will – won't – wouldn't) be strong.
3. Plants die if you (water – waters – don't water) them.
4. If he gets up late, he (will – won't – wouldn't) miss the bus.
5. If she (fall – falls – will fall) over, she hurts herself.
6. Mom will buy me a present if I (will get – won't get – get) the full mark.
7. If you (touch – touched – will touch) a fire, you get burned.
8. If she (hurry – hurries – hurried), she won't be late.
9. You (felt – are feeling – feel) better if you take the medicine.
10. If he (doesn't eat – don't eat – eats) vegetables, he will be healthy.
11. You (wear – wore – wearing) a cast if you break your arm.

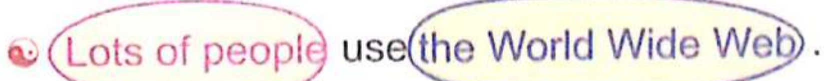
12. You won't (gets – get – got) wet if you wear your raincoat.
13. If you (do – don't – doesn't) do your homework, you won't pass the exam.
14. You will (saw – see – seeing) lots of animals if you go to the zoo.
15. If you visit me, I'll (show – showed – showing) you my new photos.
16. If Fady invites me to his birthday party, I (will – won't – would) buy him a present.
17. She will ask her teacher if she (knows – don't know – doesn't know) any questions.
18. If he (eats – don't eat – doesn't eat) healthy food, he gets sick.
19. They (will – won't – would) go out for a walk if they don't finish their homework.
20. If Manar (phone – phoned – phones) me, I'll tell her the good news.
21. If she (ask – doesn't ask – asks) my help, I'll help her.
22. Ahmed (will – won't – would) come to the party if no one tells him.
23. They (will – won't – would) go swimming if they go to Alexandria.
24. He will take lots of photos if he (came – comes – doesn't come) with us.
25. Hala will visit me if she (has – have – will have) free time.
26. If he (don't – doesn't – isn't) wear a hat, he will get too hot.
27. If you (drink – drank – drinks) milk every day, your body will be strong.
28. If you (make – makes – don't make) noise, your teacher won't be angry.
29. Hesham will go to the park if the weather (was – is – will be) fine.
30. I will buy new games if I (save – saves – saved) enough money.



Present Simple Passive المضارع البسيط المبني للمجهول

✦ We use the passive voice to emphasize the action rather than the person who did it (*the agent*).

✦ تبنى الجملة للمجهول للتأكيد على الحدث (المفعول) أكثر من الشخص الذي قام بالحدث (الفاعل) .



➥ The World Wide Web **is used** by lots of people.

✦ قاعدة تحويل زمن المضارع البسيط: ***(am - is - are) + p.p***

* We make computers of metal, plastic and glass.
  - ➥ Computers **are made** of metal, plastic and glass.
* Many people see videos on the internet.
  - ➥ Videos on the internet **are seen** by many people.
* Students don't use computers in all school lessons.
  - ➥ Computers **aren't used** in all school lessons.
* Is it used for sending emails? ➥ Yes, it is.



Past Simple Passive الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول

✦ قاعدة تحويل زمن الماضي البسيط للمجهول : ***(was - were) + p.p***

* Samuel Morse invented the telegraph machine in 1830s.



* They sent the first email in 1971.
  - ➥ The first email **was sent** in 1971.
* Salma painted these pictures.
  - ➥ These pictures **were painted** by Salma.

5 Choose the correct word in brackets:

1. Ice cream is (eat – eating – eaten) all over the world.
2. The first washing machine was (inventing – invented – invent) by an Englishman in 1897.
3. These socks (am – is – are) made of wool.
4. That cart was (pull – pulling – pulled) by three horses.
5. Bread is (making – made – makes) by a baker in his bakery.
6. That delicious meat (are – was – were) cooked by my mother.
7. Lots of things are (sold – selling – sell) in supermarkets.
8. A cat was (chased – chasing – chase) by a dog.
9. Books (are making – are made – were made) of paper.
10. His homework (is written – was writing – was written) late yesterday.
11. Machines (were used – use – are used) in factories.
12. The first computer (were built – was built – is built) by the Americans.
13. Jeans (wear – are wearing – are worn) by different kinds of people.
14. Clothes (are washed – were washed – was washed) now in automat washing machines.
15. Cars (mended – are mended – were mended) by mechanics.
16. Honey (is made – was made – is making) by bees.
17. The Pyramids are (seeing – saw – seen) by thousands of tourists eve year.
18. The pyramids (was built – were built – are built) by the ancient Egyptia
19. Meat (was sold – is selling – is sold) by the butcher.
20. The two goals (were scoring – is scored – were scored) by Salah.
21. Flowers (are watering – are watered – was watered) by mom every d
22. Nice pictures (painting – painted – are painted) by my sister.
23. Today, jobs (are done – were done – was done) by machines.
24. My room (cleans – were cleaned – is cleaned) by me every week.
25. Houses (are built – were built – build) by builders.



Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → was reading	I → wasn't reading	Was → I reading .... ?
He / She / It } was reading	He / She / It } wasn't reading	Was { he reading........ ? / she reading...... ? / it reading .... ?
You / We / They } were reading	You / We / They } weren't reading	Were { you reading ..... ? / we reading .... ? / they reading..... ?

6 Choose the correct word in brackets:

1. I (am – was – were) cleaning my room yesterday morning.
2. We (are – was – were) helping with the housework last Saturday.
3. He (was – were – is) doing his homework last evening.
4. They (was – were – are) visiting their grandparents yesterday.
5. She (was – were – is) having her lunch at two yesterday afternoon.
6. The cat (are – were – was) chasing a rat.
7. Mona and I (am – was – were) going to park last Friday.
8. Mazin (were – was – is) writing a story last week.
9. You (was – were – are) playing football last weekend.
10. Jana and Hala (are – was – were) taking photos yesterday.
11. They (are watching – was watching – were watching) TV last evening.
12. What were you (do – did – doing) at seven yesterday?
13. He (is – was – were) painting his room all day yesterday.
14. They were (helped – help – helping) with the housework yesterday.
15. What (was – were – is) she doing last night?
16. We (are helping – were helping – was helping) our dad yesterday.
17. Aya (is drawing – were drawing – was drawing) pictures at six last evening.
18. (Was – Were – Is) he going to the club yesterday afternoon?
19. Were you (playing – play – played) video games?
20. The children were (run – ran – running) after the ball.



Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات		Negative النفي		Interrogative الإستفهام		
I He She It You We They	will see 'll see	I He She It You We They	will not see won't see	Will	I he she it you we they	see see see see see see see

Near Future صيغة المستقبل القريب

Affirmative الإثبات		Negative النفي		Interrogative الإستفهام	
I →	am going to buy ...	I →	am not going to buy ...	Am →	I going to buy ....?
He She It	is going to eat ...	He She It	isn't going to eat ...	Is	he going to eat ...? she going to eat ...? it going to eat ....?
You We They	are going to buy ...	You We They	aren't going to buy ...	Are	you going to buy ....? we going to buy .....? they going to buy ...?

7 Choose the correct word in brackets:

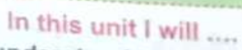
1. He (am – is – are) going to buy a new bike.
2. They (am – is – are) going to climb a mountain.
3. I (am – is – are) going to wear a helmet.
4. You (am – is – are) going to play video games.
5. She (am – is – are) going to wear her white dress.
6. We (am – is – are) going to have fish for lunch.
7. He (will come – comes – came) tomorrow morning.
8. The dentist is going to (look – looks – looking) at her teeth.

9. They (arrives – arrived – will arrive) next week.
10. He'll (go – goes – gong) swimming on Thursday.
11. They are (go – will go – going) to have their lunch at two.
12. Samy will (going to play – playing – play) basketball with his friends.
13. It (rains – will rain – going to rain) tomorrow.
14. He's going to (go – goes – going) to school by bus.
15. They will (has – having – have) fun during the trip.
16. It (is – was – will be) hot next Sunday.
17. They (have – is having – are going to have) a picnic next Friday.
18. Next week, the weather will (am – is – be) nice.
19. Tomorrow, they (visit – visited – will visit) us.
20. My friends and I (go – goes – are going to go) cycling after school next Thursday.
21. Ahmed (goes – will go – went) fishing next week.
22. What will you (do – does – doing) tomorrow?
23. My sister and I (are going to help – are helping – help) with the housework next Friday.
24. Dina will (has – had – have) a party next year.
25. (Are – Will – Do) you go shopping with me tomorrow evening?
26. They will (saw – see – sees) lots of things during their trip.
27. Mom (makes – will making – is going to make) me a cake on my birthday next week.
28. Where (will – do – did) you go tomorrow?
29. Her tooth hurts. She (is going to see – sees – saw) the dentist tomorrow.
30. My uncle will (gives – giving – give) me a present on my birthday.

Theme (1)
I discover myself

Unit 1

What can I do?
ماذا يمكنني أن أفعل؟



In this unit I will ....

- understand important systems in my body.
- learn about my brain.
- form and use regular and irregular present simple verbs.
- read about our senses.
- practice when to use capital letters.
- choose and write a title for a text.
- plan activities for a summer camp.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**body systems**: bone, blood, heart, lungs, muscles, skeleton, stomach, swallow
Language	- Mom wants to tidy the lounge. - Capital letters: English, Egypt, Braille
Reading	**A text about senses**
Writing	Choosing a suitable title for a text; a paragraph about a healthy lifestyle; notes to plan activities
Speaking	A dialog about physical and creative activities
Listening	Interviews with children talking about senses; information about Paralympic athletes
Life skills	**Self-management:** eating healthily, living a healthy life **Respect of diversity:** differently-abled people
Values	**Appreciation of science - Tolerance**
Issues and challenges	**Preventative and therapeutic health** **Non-discrimination issues**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** a healthy lifestyle **Science:** body systems; senses

Lesson 1 My Body

Digestive system الجهاز الهضمي



stomach
معدة



chew
يمضغ



swallow
يبلع


In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy

change
يغير



special liquid
سائل خاص



energy
طاقة

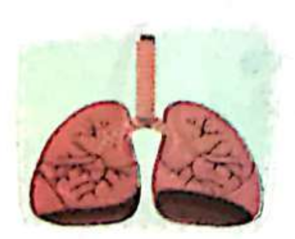


nutrients
مواد مغذية



our bodies
أجسامنا

Respiratory system الجهاز التنفسي



lungs
الرئتين



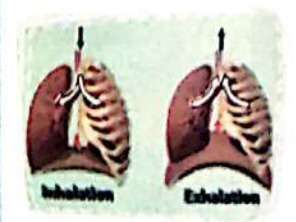
heart
قلب



blood
دم



pump
يضخ



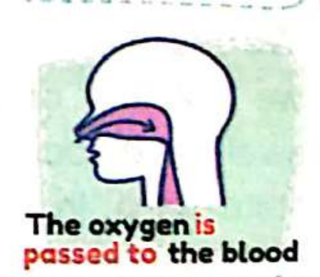
breathe
يتنفس



breathe in air
نستنشق الهواء


We breathe in air through our nose.

through
خلال - من خلال


The oxygen is passed to the blood

is passed to
ينتقل إلى

Bones and muscles العظام والعضلات



skeleton
هيكل عظمي



bones
عظام



muscles
عضلات



organs
أعضاء الجسم



made up of
يتكون من

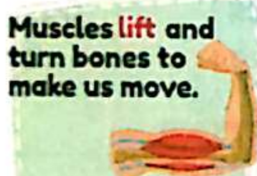


attached to
مرتبطة بـ



protect
يحمي





lift
يرفع



turn
يدير



move
نتحرك



Read and learn



Digestive system

We use our digestive system ❶ when we eat and drink. We chew ❷ and swallow ❸ food, then it goes to our stomach ❹. In the stomach, a special liquid ❺ changes the food into energy ❻ and nutrients ❼ that we need in our bodies.



❶ الجهاز الهضمي
❷ يمضغ
❸ يبلع
❹ معدة
❺ سائل خاص
❻ طاقة
❼ مواد مغذية



Respiratory system

We use our respiratory system ❶ when we breathe. We breathe in air ❷ through our nose, and it goes to our lungs ❸. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to ❹ the blood ❺. Our heart ❻ pumps this blood around our body ❼.



❶ الجهاز التنفسي
❷ نستنشق الهواء
❸ الرئتين
❹ ينتقل إلى
❺ دم
❻ قلب
❼ لكل الجسم



Bones and muscles

Our skeleton ❶ is made up of ❷ all the bones ❸ in our body. These make us strong and protect ❹ our organs ❺. Muscles ❻ are attached to ❼ our bones, and they lift and turn bones to make us move.



❶ الهيكل العظمي
❷ يتكون من
❸ عظام
❹ يحمي
❺ أعضاء الجسم
❻ عضلات
❼ مرتبطة بـ

Did you know? هل تعلم؟



There are about five liters of blood in the human body.
يوجد حوالي خمسة لترات من الدم في جسم الإنسان.

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

To be active in the day, we need a good diet, plenty of water, and enough sleep. Children aged 7–12 need eleven hours of sleep a night.
لكي تكون نشيطًا أثناء النهار, فأنت تحتاج إلى نظام غذائي جيد, وشرب الماء بكثرة ونوم كافي. يحتاج الأطفال من سن 7-12 عام إلى النوم لـ 11 ساعة في الليلة.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

respiratory – nutrients – digestive – stomach

We use our .... system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our .... In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and .... that we need in our bodies.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

lungs – blood – digestive – respiratory

Sherif : Good morning, teacher.

Teacher : Good morning, Sherif.

Sherif : What system we use when we breathe?

Teacher : We use our .... system when we breathe.

Sherif : How does it work?

Teacher : We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our ....

Sherif : What happens to the air after that?

Teacher : In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the .... Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Muscles – skeleton – bones – organs

Our .... is made up of all the bones in our body. These make us strong and protect our .... are attached to our bones, and they lift and turn bones to make us move.

4 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. and – chew – We – food – swallow.
   ▶ ....
2. liquid – the food – changes – A special – energy – into.
   ▶ ....
3. pumps – Our heart – around – body – blood – our.
   ▶ ....
4. strong – make us – and – Bones – our organs – protect.
   ▶ ....
5. in breathe – our – We – nose – through – air.
   ▶ ....
6. attached – are – bones – to – our – Muscles.
   ▶ ....

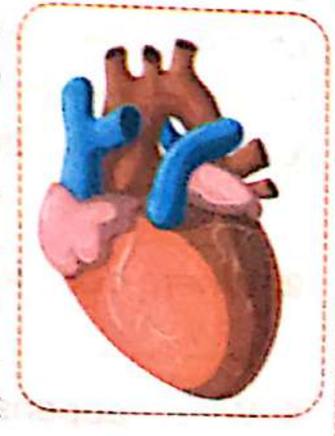
5 Match:

'A'	'B'
1. When we eat and drink,	a) we use bones and muscles.
2. When we breathe,	b) we use our digestive system.
3. When we move,	c) we use our respiratory system.

6 Complete the sentences using the following words:

blood - heart - lungs - Muscles - skeleton - swallow - stomach

1. When we eat, we chew and .... our food.
2. A liquid changes the food in our .... into energy and nutrients.
3. We breathe air through our nose into our...................... .
4. The oxygen in our lungs is passed to the ....
5. Blood is pumped around our body by the ....
6. A .... is made up of all the bones in the body.
7. .... are attached to our bones and they lift and move our bones.



7 Choose the correct word:

1. We use our (respiratory system – digestive system – bones) when we eat and drink.
2. The food we eat goes to our (lungs – stomach – heart).
3. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into (water – juice – energy) and nutrients.
4. Our (skeleton – muscles – heart) is made up of all the bones in our body.
5. Bones make us strong and protect our (digestive system – respiratory system – organs).
6. (Lungs – Muscles – Stomach) are attached to our bones.
7. Muscles lift and turn (bones – teeth – lungs) to make us move.
8. Our skeleton is made up of all the (muscles – bones – blood) in our body.
9. We use our (digestive system – respiratory system – stomach) when we breathe.
10. The air we breathe goes to our (lungs – stomach – muscles).
11. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the (blood – bones – stomach).
12. Our (skeleton – stomach – heart) pumps blood around our body.

8 Read the passage then answer the questions:

We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.

1. What do we use when we eat and drink?

▶ ....

2. Where does food go after we swallow it?

▶ ....

3. What happens to the food in the stomach?

▶ ....

9 Read the passage then answer the questions:

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

1. What do we use when we breathe?
   ▶ ....
2. Why is our nose important?
   ▶ ....
3. Where does the air we breathe in go?
   ▶ ....
4. What pumps blood around our body?
   ▶ ....
5. Where is oxygen passed to the blood?
   ▶ ....

10 Read the passage then answer the questions:

Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in our body. These make us strong and protect our organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, and they lift and turn bones to make us move.

1. What's our skeleton made up of?
   ▶ ....
2. Why are bones important?
   ▶ ....
3. What are muscles attached to?
   ▶ ....
4. Why are muscles important?
   ▶ ....
5. What do we have to protect our organs?
   ▶ ....



Lesson 2 Our Senses

Senses الحواس



sight
الرؤية



taste
التذوق



touch
اللمس



smell
الشم

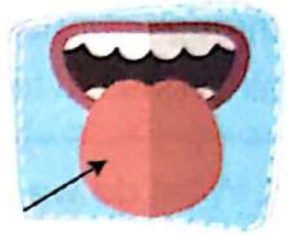


hearing
السمع

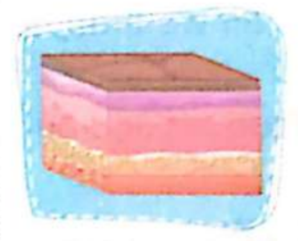
Organs أعضاء الجسم



eyes
العيون



tongue
اللسان



skin
الجلد



nose
الأنف



ears
الأذنان

Verbs الأفعال



see
يرى



hear
يسمع



smell
يشم



feel
يشعر - يحس


touch
يلمس


taste
يتذوق


think
يفكر - يعتقد


understand
يفهم


take in
يستوعب - يتلقى

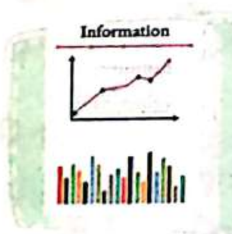

communicate
يتواصل


enjoy
يستمتع بـ


find out
يكتشف - يعرف


mean
تعني


was invented by
أخترعت بواسطة

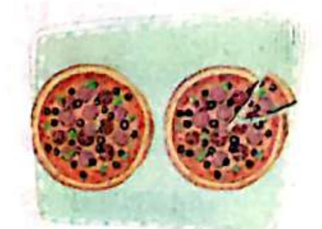


information
معلومات


sweet
حلو المذاق


savory
مالح - مملح


difficulty
صعوبة


complete (adj)
كامل


different ways
طرق مختلفة



Spanish
اللغة الأسبانية


blind
كفيف - أعمى



deaf
أصم



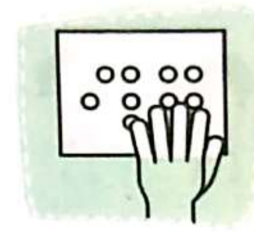
sign language
لغة الإشارة



version
إصدار

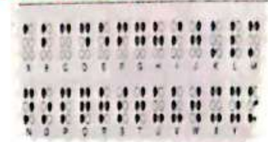


code
شفرة



dots
نقاط

Braille has different combinations of dots.



combination
مزيج - خليط



Read and learn

Our Senses



We use our senses ❶ every day to help us understand the world around us. We use our eyes to see and our ears to hear. We smell with our nose, taste with our tongue, and we can feel with our skin.

Think about where you are now. What can you see? What can you hear? Our senses are working all the time and they take in a lot of information ❷.

Look at the photo. What can the child smell? What do you think he can feel? What kind of food do you enjoy? Some foods are sweet ❸, and some are savory ❹. We taste lots of different kinds of food every day.

Some people cannot see or hear, so they have different ways to communicate ❺. People who are deaf ❻ or have difficulty ❼ hearing can learn sign language ❽. It is a complete language, like English, Arabic or Spanish, and there are different versions ❾ of it around the world – sign language in Egypt is different from sign language in the USA.

❶ حواس
❷ معلومات
❸ حلو المذاق
❹ مالح - مملح
❺ يتواصل
❻ أصم
❼ صعوبة
❽ لغة الإشارة
❾ إصدارات

Braille (10) is a code (11) which people who are blind (12) or have difficulty seeing can use to read. It has different combinations (13) of dots (14). They can be a letter, number, punctuation mark or word. The person reading can touch the dots to find out (15) what they mean. Braille was invented by (16) Louis Braille.

(10) طريقة برايل للقراءة
(11) شفرة
(12) كفيف - أعمى
(13) مزيج - خليط
(14) نقاط
(15) يكتشف
(16) أخترعت بواسطة

Capital Letters

لاحظ أن:

- We use them at the beginning of sentences, names of persons, towns, cities, countries, continents, nationalities, languages, days of the week, months of the year, seas, oceans, mountains, rivers, famous places, abbreviations and the pronoun "I".

- تستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الجملة و بداية أسماء الأشخاص و المدن و الأقطار و القارات و الجنسيات و اللغات و أيام الأسبوع و شهور السنة و أسماء البحار و المحيطات و الجبال و الأنهار و الأماكن الشهيرة والإختصارات و الضمير (I) بمعنى أنا.

  - I met Mr Ahmed in Cairo Airport last Monday.
  - He learns Arabic, English and Spanish at his school.

Exercises on Lesson 2



1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

tongue – skin – smell – senses

We use our .... every day to help us understand the world around us. We use our eyes to see and our ears to hear. We .... with our nose, taste with our ...., and we can feel with our skin.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

Arabic – sign – deaf – communicate

Rana : How are you, Maha?

Maha : I'm fine, thanks.

Rana : What are you doing?

Maha : I'm reading an article about .... people.

Rana : Tell me what you read in the article.

Maha : Some people cannot see or hear, so they have different ways to ....

Rana : Tell me one of these ways.

Maha : People who are deaf or have difficulty hearing can learn .... language.

Rana : What's this language?

Maha : It is a complete language, like English, Arabic or Spanish.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. use – our – We – day – senses – every
   ▶ ....
2. can – the – smell – child – What?
   ▶ .... ?
3. use – eyes – our – We – see – to.
   ▶ ....
4. was – Braille – by – Louis Braille – invented.
   ▶ ....
5. with – smell – We – nose – our.
   ▶ ....
6. are – senses – Our – the time – all – working.
   ▶ ....
7. our – use – We – hear – ears – to.
   ▶ ....
8. with – We – our – tongue – taste.
   ▶ ....
9. feel – with – We – our – skin – can.
   ▶ ....
10. food – of – do – What – kind – enjoy – you?
    ▶ .... ?
11. has – combinations – different – Braille – dots – of.
    ▶ ....
12. senses – do – How – our – we – use?
    ▶ .... ?

4 Match:

'A'	'B'
1. sight	a) tongue
2. taste	b) eyes
3. touch	c) ears
4. smell	d) skin
5. hearing	e) nose

5 Write every sense with the correct sentence:

sight - taste - touch - smell - hearing

1. Umm Ali is my favorite Egyptian dish. ▶ ....
2. The leaves of this plant feel soft like an animal's fur. ▶ ....
3. Mr Salah breathed deeply when he walked into the rose garden. ▶ ....
4. Nadia thought the red, purple and gold colors of the fireworks were beautiful. ▶ ....
5. Omar left the room because the music was too loud. ▶ ....

6 Read and circle the correct words:

People who are ❶ deaf / blind or can't hear well can learn sign language. This is a language where we use our ❷ hands / feet, faces and bodies to communicate. Sign language is ❸ the same / different in each country. People use ❹ sight / smell instead of hearing to understand what people are saying. People who are blind or cannot ❺ hear / see well can learn to read Braille. Braille is a code using a different combination of ❻ dots / letters to make a letter, a punctuation mark or a word. People ❼ hear / feel the dots with their fingers. So, they are using ❽ hearing / touch instead of sight to read.

7 Read the passage then answer the questions:

Braille is a code which people who are blind or have difficulty seeing can use to read. It has different combinations of dots. They can be a letter, number, punctuation mark or word. The person reading can touch the dots to find out what they mean. Braille was invented by Louis Braille.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Braille has different combinations of (letters – numbers – dots).
2. The person reading Braille can (smell – touch – see) the dots to find out what they mean.

B Answer these questions:

3. What's Braille?

▶ ....

4. Who was Braille invented by?

▶ ....

8 Choose the correct word:

1. Sight, taste and smell are different (organs – senses – versions).
2. We use our eyes to (hear – see – touch).
3. We (taste – smell – feel) with our tongue.
4. We can feel with our (nose – ear – skin).
5. (Deaf – Blind – Difficult) people can't see.
6. We use our ears to (touch – see – hear).
7. (Clever – Deaf – Blind) people can't hear.
8. Blind people can use (Braille – sign language) to communicate.
9. We (smell – feel – taste) with our nose.
10. Deaf people can use (Braille – sign language) to communicate.

9 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. i live in aswan in egypt

▶ ....

2. yusuf speaks arabic and english

▶ ....

3. my teacher is called mrs heba

▶ ....

4. they loved egyptian food when they lived in cairo

▶ ....

5. mr gamal prefers arabic music to african music

▶ ....

6. louis braille invented the braille code

▶ ....

7. mrs azza reads braille because she can't see well

▶ ....

8. the english roses in london in august smelled sweet

▶ ....

9. the pyramids are the most famous landmark in giza

▶ ....

10. american sign language is different to spanish sign language

▶ ....

11. we visited luxor in june and went to the karnak temple

▶ ....



Lesson 3 Language

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



brain
مخ



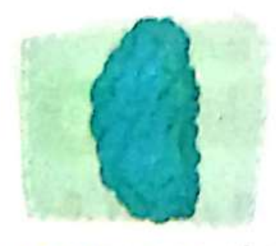
cerebrum
الجزء الأمامي من المخ



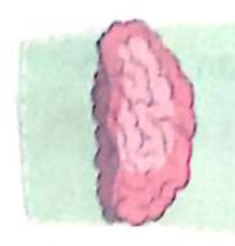
cerebellum
الجزء الخلفي من المخ



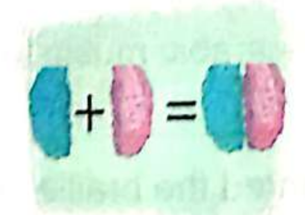
the brain stem
الجزء الأوسط من المخ



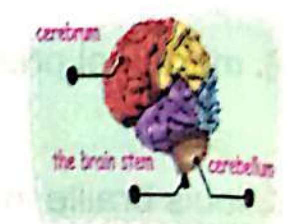
left hemisphere
الفص الأيسر



right hemisphere
الفص الأيمن

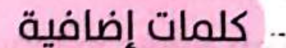


two halves
نصفين



main areas
مناطق رئيسية

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية





solving problems
حل المسائل



thoughts
أفكار



memories
ذكريات



choices
إختيارات



important jobs
وظائف مهمة



creative activities
أنشطة مبتكرة



movement
الحركة



balance
توازن



at the weekend
في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع



lounge
صالة



cookery
الطهي



disappointed
محبط



Let's
هيا بنا



We have to tidy the lounge.

have to
لازم - لابد



after
بعد



before
قبل

Study the following

the cerebrum	:	controls our senses, thoughts, how we speak, and our memories.
the cerebellum	:	controls movement and balance.
the brain stem	:	joins the two parts of the brain.

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
ask	يسأل	asked	asked
answer	يجيب	answered	answered
want	يريد - يرغب	wanted	wanted
play	يلعب	played	played
look	يبدو	looked	looked
paint	يلون	painted	painted
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered

Present		Past	P.P
join	يربط	joined	joined
like	يحب	liked	liked
smile	يبتسم	smiled	smiled
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
use	يستخدم - يستعمل	used	used
practice	يمارس - يتمرن	practiced	practiced
tidy	يرتب	tidied	tidied
control	يتحكم في	controlled	controlled

Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير المنتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
(be) am – is – are	يكون	was – were	been
do (does)	يفعل	did	done
have (has)	عنده - يملك	had	had
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
read	يقرأ	read	read
say	يقول	said	said
think	يفكر - يعتقد	thought	thought
make	يصنع - يجعل	made	made
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
know	يعرف	knew	known
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
take	يأخذ	took	taken
go	يذهب	went	gone
run	يجري	ran	run

Grammar Study

Verb to be

I	▶▶▶	am
He – She – It – Singular (اسم مفرد)	▶▶▶	is
You – We – They – Plural (اسم جمع)	▶▶▶	are

do - does

I – You – We – They – Plural (اسم جمع)	▶▶▶	do
He – She – It – Singular (اسم مفرد)	▶▶▶	does

have - has

I – You – We – They – Plural (اسم جمع)	▶▶▶	have
He – She – It – Singular (اسم مفرد)	▶▶▶	has



Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → like	I → don't like	Do → I like .... ?
He / She / It → likes	He / She / It → doesn't like..... .	Does → he like .... ? / she like .... ? / it like............... ?
You / We / They → like	You / We / They → don't like	Do → you like .... ? / we like........... ? / they like .... ?

☆ يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل:

- We have to tidy the lounge.
- I want to do something creative this afternoon.

- We use it to express facts or habits.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق أو عادة (فعل متكرر الحدوث).

▶ I like the park. ▶ Kareema always does drawing!

- We add (s or es) to the main verb if the subject is (He – She – It – singular noun).

نضيف للفعل (s أو es) إذا كان الفاعل (أي اسم مفرد - It - she - He).

▶ He plays football with his friends. ▶ Mom likes watching TV.

- We add (es) to verbs that end in (ss – sh – ch – o – x).

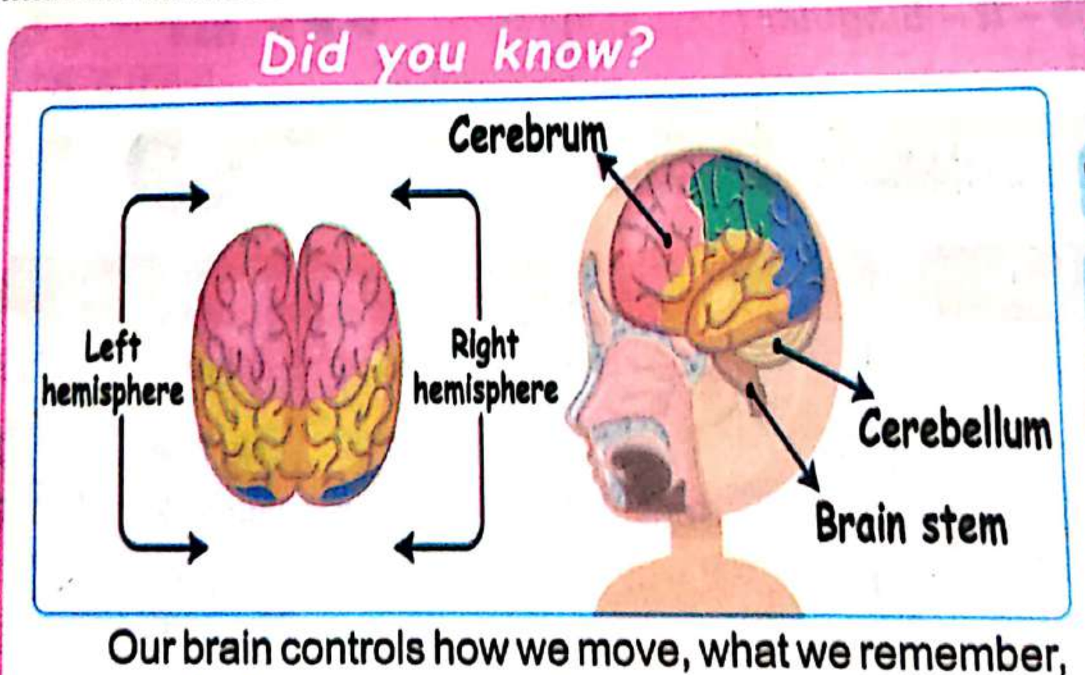
نضيف (es) للأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss - sh - ch - o - x).

▶ go → goes	▶ brush → brushes
▶ watch → watches	▶ miss → misses

▶ Adam goes to the park every week.

▶ She brushes her teeth before going to bed.

Did you know? هل تعلم؟



Our brain controls how we move, what we remember, and the choices ❶ we make. The three main areas of the brain are the cerebrum ❷, the cerebellum ❸ and the brain stem ❹, and they all have important jobs.

The cerebrum controls our senses, thoughts ❺, how we speak, and our memories ❻. The cerebellum controls movement ❼ and balance ❽. The brain stem joins ❾ the two parts of the brain.

❶ الخيارات
❷ الجزء الأمامي من المخ
❸ الجزء الخلفي من المخ
❹ الجزء الأوسط من المخ
❺ أفكار
❻ ذكريات
❼ الحركة
❽ التوازن
❾ يربط

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

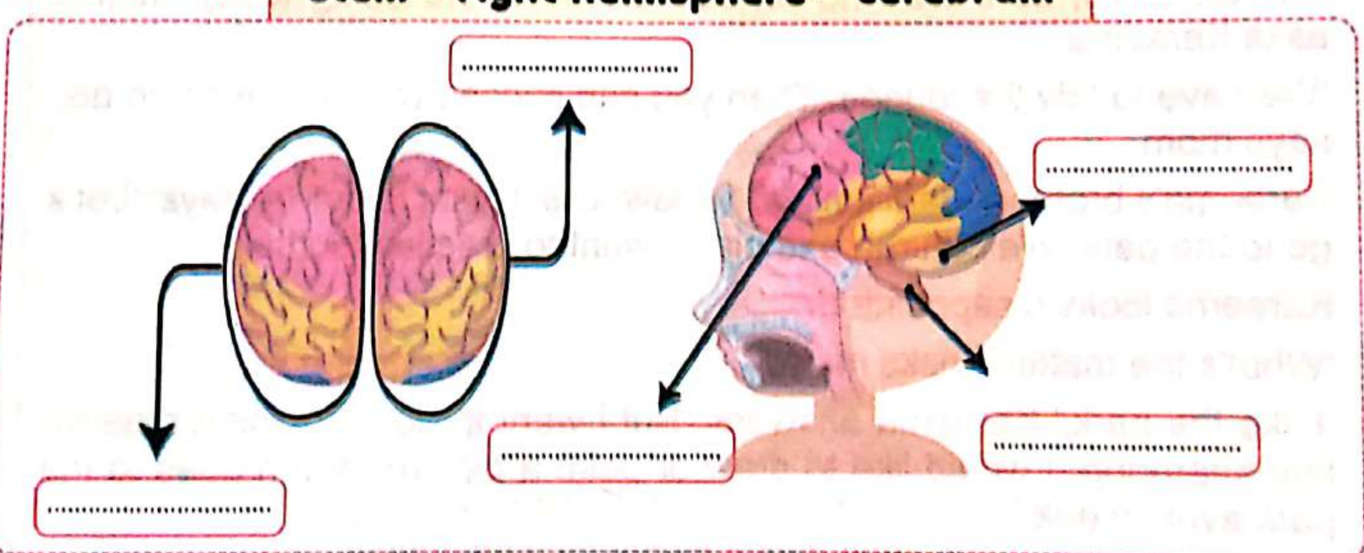
There are two halves ①, or hemispheres, in our brain. The left hemisphere ② is important for math, science, and solving problems. We use the right hemisphere ③ in creative activities ④ such as art and music.

① نصفين
② الفص الأيسر
③ الفص الأيمن
④ أنشطة مبتكرة

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Write the following words in the correct space:

left hemisphere – cerebellum – brain stem – right hemisphere – cerebrum



2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

cerebellum – stem – cerebrum – brain

Our .... controls how we move, what we remember, and the choices we make. The three main areas of the brain are the ...., the cerebellum and the brain ...., and they all have important jobs.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. controls – brain – Our – what – remember – we.
   ▶ ....
2. are – doing – we – What – Mom – today,?
   ▶ .... ?
3. the park – goes – every – to – Adam – week.
   ▶ ....
4. cerebellum – The – movement – and – controls – balance.
   ▶ ....
5. to – tidy – have – We – lounge – the.
   ▶ ....

4 Read the passage then circle the correct word:

It is Saturday, so there's no school. 'What are we doing today, mom?' asks Kareema.

'We have to tidy the lounge. Then you can choose what you want to do,' says mom.

Kareema's brother Adam smiles. 'I know what I want to do!' he says. 'Let's go to the park. We can run and play. I want to practice football.'

Kareema looks disappointed.

'What's the matter?' asks mom.

'I like the park,' Kareema answers. 'But I want to do something creative this afternoon. I would like to draw or paint a picture. Adam goes to the park every week.'

'Kareema always does drawing!' Says Adam.

Mom smiles. 'I think we can all be happy today. Let's go to the park. We can play there and we can take pencils and paper with us. You can draw in the park, too. But first, let's tidy the lounge.'

1. Mom wants to tidy the (lounge / kitchen).
2. Adam wants to (draw / run) in the park.
3. Kareema wants to do something (happy / creative).
4. At the park, the children can (play / draw / play and draw).
5. The family will tidy (after / before) they go to the park.

5 Are the bold verbs regular (R) or irregular (I):

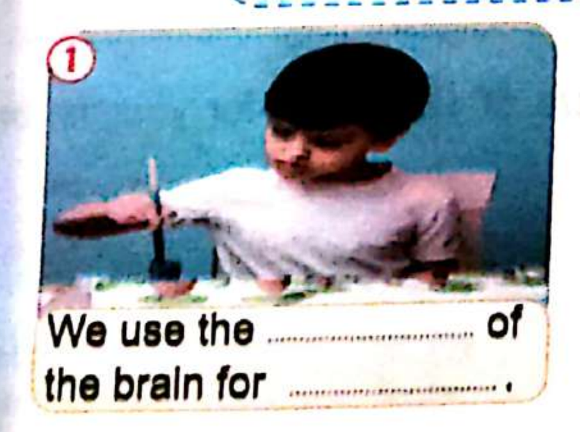
1. It **is** Saturday, so there's no school. ▶ ....
2. What **are** we doing today, Mom. ▶ ....
3. Kareema's brother Adam **smiles**. ▶ ....
4. Kareema **looks** disappointed. ▶ ....
5. Adam **goes** to the park every week. ▶ ....
6. Kareema always **does** drawing. ▶ ....

6 Write in the present simple:

1. a) They / be / tired ▶ .... They are tired. ....
   b) I / be / happy ▶ ....
   c) She / be / hungry ▶ ....
2. a) I / have / one brother ▶ ....
   b) Tarek / have / two sisters ▶ ....
3. a) We / do / cookery / class ▶ ....
   b) Hana / do / art / class ▶ ....
4. a) We / play / tennis / after school ▶ ....
   b) Noura / play / volleyball / on Mondays ▶ ....

7 Look and write:

right hemisphere – left hemisphere – math and science – art and music



1. We use the .... of the brain for ....

2. We use the .... of the brain for ....

8 Look and write:

brain stem – movement and balance – cerebellum – senses and thoughts – cerebrum – parts of the brain

1. The .... controls our ...., how we speak, and our memories.
2. The .... controls ....
3. The .... joins the two ....

9 Read the passage then answer the questions: Workbook

The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body, and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body. More people use their right hand to write with. Some people who are left-handed are very creative and artistic.

1. Which hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body?

   ▶ ....

2. Are most people right-handed or left handed?

   ▶ ....

3. Are you right-handed or left-handed?

   ▶ ....

4. Do you use the right or left hemisphere of your brain for your favorite activities?

   ▶ ....



Lesson 4 Parasports

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



parasports
رياضات المعاقين



Paralympics Games
الألعاب الأوليمبية للمعاقين



Olympics
دورة الألعاب الأوليمبية



athletes
لاعبو ألعاب القوى



international competition
مسابقة عالمية



champion
بطل رياضي



championship
بطولة



national team
الفريق الوطني



race
سباق



swimmer
سباح



runner
عداء



sitting volleyball
كرة طائرة للمقعدين



gold medal
ميدالية ذهبية



silver
فضية



bronze
برونزية



disabilities
إعاقات

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



is held
تُعقد - تُقام



take place
تحدث



take part
يشارك



join
يلتحق بـ



get to
تصل إلى



have won
فاز



have fun
يستمتع



including
مشتملاً على



dedication
إخلاص- تكريس



hard work
عمل شاق



level
مستوى



opportunities
فرص



different country
دولة مختلفة



Africa
قارة افريقيا

Read and learn



The Paralympic Games (1) is an international competition (2) for athletes (3) with disabilities (4). Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held (5) in a different country each time (6). Parasports (7) is an important area (8) in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part (9) in these competitions. Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming champion (10) who has won (11) the Egypt cup three times. She was the first female (12) Egyptian Paralympic swimmer in Rio in 2016. She has won lots of gold, Silver and bronze medals in many different countries

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner (13) who takes part in 100-meter, 200-meter and 400-meter races. He joined (14) the national team (15) in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals including gold in the World Championship in New Zealand.

Ahmed Abdel Fattah plays sitting volleyball (16). He took part in the 2016 Rio Paralympics, where the team won bronze. He has played with his team in Africa and Brazil and they have won many international competitions for Egypt. Being a Paralympic or Olympic athlete takes years of dedication (17) and hard work (18). Not everyone can get to this level, but there are many opportunities (19) for everyone to take part and have fun doing a sport they enjoy.

1. الألعاب الأوليمبية للمعاقين
2. مسابقة عالمية
3. لاعبو ألعاب القوى
4. إعاقات
5. يُعقد
6. كل مرة
7. رياضات المعاقين
8. منطقة
9. يشاركون
10. بطل رياضي
11. فازت
12. أنثى
13. عداء
14. التحق بـ
15. الفريق الوطني
16. كرة طائرة للمقعدين
17. تكريس
18. عمل شاق
19. فرص



Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

disabilities – Paralympic – athletes – competition

The .... Games is an international competition for athletes with .... Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many .... who take part in these competitions.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

national – international – runner – races

Interviewer : Can I ask you some questions?
Mostafa : Of course, with pleasure.
Interviewer : You are a very good ....
Mostafa : Thank you.
Interviewer : What .... do you take part in?
Mostafa : I take part in 100-meter, 200-meter and 400-meter races.
Interviewer : When did you join the .... team in Egypt?
Mostafa : I joined the national team in Egypt in 2006.
Interviewer : Have you won any medals?
Mostafa : Yes. I have won many medals including gold.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. Games – is – competition – an – The Paralympic – international.
▶ ....
2. takes – It – place – years – every – four.
▶ ....
3. important – is – an– Parasports – area – sports – in.
▶ ....

4. Ayman – swimming – is – a – Aya – champion.

▶ ....

5. the – national – joined – He – in 2006 – team.

▶ ....

6. is – sports – Parasports – area – an important – in.

▶ ....

7. Paralympics – is – years – held – The – four – every.

▶ ....

8. won – medals – of – lots – She – gold.

▶ ....

4 Read the text again and choose (yes) or (no):

1. The Paralympics is held every year. yes no
2. People from all over the world can take part in the Paralympics. yes no
3. The Paralympics is held in the same place. yes no
4. You need to work hard to take part in parasports. yes no
5. No Egyptian female athlete took part in parasport competitions. yes no

5 Read the text again and choose the correct answer:

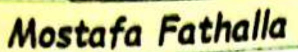
The Paralympic Games is ....

1. (a) an Egyptian competition.
   (b) an international competition.
2. (a) for athletes with disabilities
   (b) for athletes who do more one sport.
3. (a) held four times a year.
   (b) held every four years.
4. (a) in a different country each time.
   (b) in the same country each time.

6 Write Aya, Mostafa or Ahmed:









Ahmed Abdel Fattah

1. .... plays sitting volleyball.
2. .... is a swimming champion.
3. .... won a gold medal in the World Championships in New Zealand.
4. .... is a 100, 200 and 400-meter runner.
5. .... won a bronze medal in the 2016 Rio Paralympics.
6. .... is the first female Egyptian Paralympic swimmer.
7. .... has played in Africa and Brazil.
8. .... joined the Egyptian national team in 2006.
9. .... has won lots of gold, silver and bronze medals.

7 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

My favorite sports



....

....

....

....

....

....

....



Lessons 5-6 Writing Paragraphs & Project

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



paragraph
فقرة

topic sentence
جملة الموضوع



main (body) sentence
الجمل الأساسية



conclusion sentence
جملة ختامية



title
علوان



text
نص



summarize
يلخص



clear way
طريقة واضحة



extra
إضافي



unimportant
غير مهم



contain
يحتوي على



good idea
فكرة جيدة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



tips
نصائح



healthy diet
نظام غذائي صحي



unhealthy habits
عادات غير صحية



exercise routine
تمرين ثابت



good idea
فكرة جيدة



develop
ينمي - يطور



range
سلسلة



different kinds
أنواع مختلفة



especially
خصوصًا



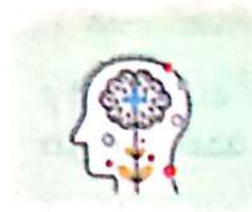
minerals
معادن



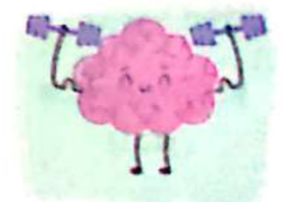
fat
دهن



right food
طعام صحيح



mental health
الصحة العقلية



mental exercises
تمرينات عقلية



physical exercises
تمرينات بدنية



regularly
بانتظام



balancing
توازن



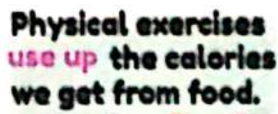
focus on
يركز على



skills
مهارات



mixture
خليط - مزيج





use up
يستهلك



calories
سعرات حرارية



relax
يسترخي



instrument
آلة موسيقية



camp
معسكر



organize
ينظم

Study the following

the introduction sentence	: This sentence is first. It introduces the topic.
the main sentences	: These sentences are in the middle of the paragraph. They give more information.
the conclusion sentence	: This sentence is last. It finishes the paragraph.



Read and learn

Writing tip!

When you choose a title ① for a text ②, you need to summarize ③ what it is about in a quick and clear way ④. You don't need any extra ⑤ or unimportant information ⑥. It's a good idea if you can make it funny or interesting ⑦, too.

① عنوان
② نص
③ تلخص
④ طريقة واضحة
⑤ زائد - إضافي
⑥ معلومات غير هامة
⑦ شيق

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

A paragraph is made up of ① several ② sentences (3-8 sentences). A paragraph contains ③ a topic sentence ④, main (body) sentences ⑤ and a conclusion sentence ⑥.

① يتكون من
② العديد من
③ يحتوي على
④ جملة الموضوع
⑤ الجمل الأساسية
⑥ جملة ختامية

Summer camp! معسكر صيفي

To lead ❶ a healthy life ❷, we need a mixture ❸ of physical and mental activities.

Physical activity ❹ is good for your body. It makes our muscles strong and helps us use up the calories ❺ we get from food. Mental activities ❻ are good for our brain. When you draw, paint, write, or play an instrument ❼, you really focus on ❽ the creative activity ❾, so you relax ❿.

Come to our three-day summer camp. Play sports and learn new skills ⓫. Make friends ⓬ and have fun!

1. تحيا
2. حياة صحية
3. خليط - مزيج
4. نشاط بدني
5. سعرات حرارية
6. أنشطة عقلية
7. يعزف على آلة
8. يركز على
9. نشاط مبتكر
10. يسترخي
11. مهارات جديدة
12. كون صداقات

❶ Topic sentence → *It's fun to play video games sometimes, but it's good to be active as well.*

❷ Main (Body) sentences → Sitting still for a long time isn't good for your health. Sometimes people eat more unhealthy snacks when they are watching TV or playing on the computer.

❸ Conclusion sentence → *Try not to develop unhealthy habits.*



Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

brain – Mental – Physical – healthy

To lead a .... life, we need a mixture of physical and mental activities. .... activity is good for your body. It makes our muscles strong and helps us use up the calories we get from food. .... activities are good for our brain. When you draw, paint, write, or play an instrument, you really focus on the creative activity, so you relax.

2 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. develop – not – to – habits – Try – unhealthy.
   ▶ ....
2. activities – are – Mental – our brain – good – for.
   ▶ ....
3. wants – to – creative – do – Kareema – something.
   ▶ ....
4. is – activity – Physical – good for – body – your.
   ▶ ....

3 Read the text and choose the best title:

Do sports every day! | Tips for a healthy diet | Unhealthy habits | How to start an exercise routine | Why you need to eat fruit

1. ....

Starting an exercise routine is hard, but it's a good idea to try to do some exercise three to five times a week. It's easier if you find a sport you enjoy doing, perhaps something you can do with friends. Find a time that is easy for everyone in your family.

2. ....

Eating the right food is very important for our health. We need a range of different kinds of food, with lots of vitamins and minerals. We shouldn't eat too much sugar or fat, and fruit and vegetables are healthy choices. It's important to drink lots of water, too, especially on hot days.

3. ....

It's fun to play video games sometimes, but it's good to be active as well. Sitting still for a long time isn't good for your health. Sometimes people eat more unhealthy snacks when they are watching TV or playing on the computer. Try not to develop unhealthy habits.

4 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. The introduction sentence	a) This sentence is last. It finishes the paragraph.
2. The main sentences	b) This sentence is first. It introduces the topic.
3. The conclusion sentence	c) These sentences are in the middle of the paragraph. They give more information.

5 Read the passage then answer the questions: Workbook

We all need to eat a good diet to stay healthy. But what is a good diet? A good diet includes lots of fresh food and plenty of water to drink. Our brain is about 75% water and it needs water to work well.

We should eat fresh fruit and vegetables because they have a lot of fiber and are full of vitamins and minerals. We need these for healthy skin, muscles, bones, and teeth. We should eat plenty of protein too, as this helps us grow. Foods with protein include fish, cheese, eggs, beans, nuts, and meat.

We need fats for a healthy nervous system and these include nuts, oily fish, oil and butter. Carbohydrates like bread, rice and pasta give us energy. Sugar also gives us energy, but too much sugar isn't good for us. Sugar is in cakes, cookies, and candy, so try not to have too much of these. Eat a good diet with lots of different fresh food, and you'll be healthy.

1. What does a good diet include?

▶ ....

2. What foods are high in fiber?

▶ ....

3. Why do we need vitamins and minerals?

▶ ....

4. What kind of food are beans and fish?

▶ ....

5. What do we need to eat for a healthy nervous system?

▶ ....

6. Is too much sugar good for us?

▶ ....

6 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

▶ It's good to exercise regularly, but it's important to practice other activities for your mental health. Write a paragraph to show the importance of balancing between physical and mental exercise.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....





A Listening (8Ms)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4M

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin has got lots of layers – look: The top layer is strong. Water can't get through it! The middle layer helps us to feel hot and cold things. It has got blood vessels. The bottom layer attaches your skin to your bones and muscles.

1. The largest organ in our body is our (head – brain – heart – skin).
2. Water can't get through the (bottom layer – middle layer – top layer – second layer).
3. Our skin protects us from the (sun – dirt – germs – all of these).
4. The (bottom layer – middle layer – top layer – first layer) attaches you skin to your bones and muscles.

2 Listen and complete: (4

Hello! My name is Nada. I'm in grade four. Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green, and black. There are competitions in running, jumping, and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

1. Nada is in grade ....
2. The children are at the .... today.
3. Lots of .... from different schools are competing.
4. There are .... in running, jumping, and throwing.

ملحوظة هامة: عند إجابة سؤال الاستماع يجب على الطفل قراءة الأسئلة جميعها جيدًا قبل الاستماع ثم يقوم بالإجابة أثناء سماع النص.

☆ يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بمسح الكود الموجود للاستماع إلى نص الاستماع أو يقوم المُعلم أو ولي الأمر بالجلوس مقابل الطفل وقراءة النص له ويقوم الطفل بالإجابة أثناء الاستماع.



B Reading (11Ms)

3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:(3Ms)

doctor – engineer – studying – good

Hanan : Hi, Noran?
Noran : Hello, Hanan
Hanan : What are you doing now?
Noran : I'm .... English now.
Hanan : Do you like English?
Noran : Yes, I'm .... at it.
Hanan : What would you like to be when you grow up?
Noran : I'd like to be an ....

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below:(4Ms)

Tourists like to visit Egypt. Tourists come to Egypt from all parts of the world. In Cairo, they visit the Egyptian Museum. They also like to visit Khan El-Khalili and buy the things they need. In Giza, they visit the Pyramids and the Sphinx. Tourists go to Luxor. There, they visit the temple of Karnak and the Valley of the Kings. Tourists also go to Aswan and visit some places there.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Tourists buy things at (Luxor – Aswan – Khan El- Khalili).
3. The Valley of the Kings is in (Cairo – Luxor – Giza).

B Answer these questions:

3. What do tourists visit in Cairo?
▶ ....
4. Where are the Pyramids and the Sphinx?
▶ ....

The Reader

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (4Ms)

1. Coral polyps move from a place to another. (   )

2. Most coral polyps don't have a color. (　　　)

B Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

3. Coral reefs are made of thousands of tiny (plants – vertebrates – invertebrates – reptiles).
4. Coral polyps grow (fast – quickly – amazingly – slowly).



C Writing (11Ms)

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (4Ms)

1. Sometimes people (is eat – eats – eat – eating) unhealthy snacks.
2. She (get – gets – getting – got) a medal yesterday.
3. He (has – have – had – having) one sister. She's pretty.
4. We (are need – needed – needs – need) a range of different kinds of food.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. Games – Paralympic – The – Competition – an International – is.
   ▶ ....
2. go – does – food – Where – after – swallow it – we?
   ▶ .... ?

8 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements: (5Ms)

Human body

▶ **Words to help you:** human body – thirty two teeth – 206 bones – strong – hard – not heavy – foods – good for you – bad

....

....

....

....

....





Unit 2

Plants and animals
النباتات والحيوانات



In this unit I will ....

- understand the classification of animals.
- learn about the importance of size in the animal world.
- form comparative and superlative adjectives, and adverbs.
- read about invertebrates.
- use contrasting ideas.
- make a habitat report.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**animals:** amphibian, arachnid, bat, bird, fish, invertebrate, mammal, reptile, species, vertebrate; beak, fin, fur, gill, scales; crab, dragonfly, grasshopper, jellyfish, octopus, snail, squid Comparative and superlative adjectives; adverbs
Language	An Asian elephant is smaller than an African elephant. The biggest animal in the world lives in the sea. Some invertebrates can swim very well.
Reading	Texts about animal classification; a text about animal sizes
Writing	Practicing dictionary skills; writing about advantages and disadvantages; a habitat report
Speaking	A True or False game; discussion about colors; description of a picture
Listening	Facts about animals; facts about under the sea world
Life skills	**Critical thinking:** considering advantages and disadvantages **Collaboration:** pair work about a micro-habitat
Values	Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Science:** classification of animals **Art:** primary and secondary colors



Lesson 1 Vertebrates

Vertebrates الفقاريات


backbone
عمود فقري


different types
أنواع مختلفة

Mammals الثدييات


warm-blooded
ذوات الدم الدافئ


give birth
تلد


lay eggs
تضع بيض


humans
بنو آدم



on land
على الأرض


fur
فرو


feed
يُطعم


whales
حيتان


seal
عجل البحر


bat
خفاش

Reptiles الزواحف



most reptiles
معظم الزواحف



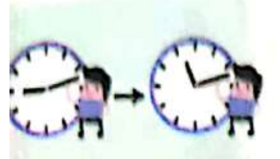
cold-blooded
ذوات الدم البارد



scales
قشور



turtle
سلحفاة مائية



spend
يقضي وقت



Most reptiles have four legs, except snakes

except
ماعدا



Some mammals live in the sea, such as whales.

such as
مثل



They have scales. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs.

in addition
بالإضافة إلى

Amphibians البرمائيات



moist habitat
بيئة رطبة



survive
يبقى على قيد الحياة



frog
ضفدع



toad
نوع من الضفادع



Frogs have smooth skin,



smooth skin
جلد ناعم

Amphibians can take in oxygen through their lungs



take in
يستنشق



lungs
الرئتين

Reptiles lay eggs in land. However, frogs and toads, lay their eggs in water.

However
ومع ذلك

Fish الأسماك



gills
خياشيم



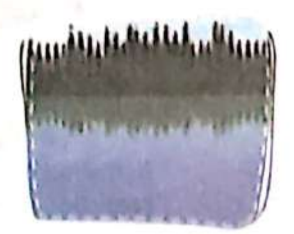
fins
زعانف



breathe
تتنفس



saltwater
ماء مالح



freshwater
ماء عذب



wetland
أرض رطبة

Birds الطيور



feathers
ريش



wings
أجنحة



beak
منقار



made of
مصنوع من



different shapes
أشكال مختلفة



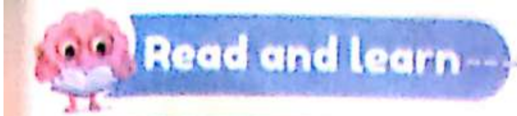
meat
لحمة



nuts
بندق - جوز



seeds
بذور – حبوب



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

A species of animal is a group of animals that are the same or very similar. There are millions of species of animals on Earth – and scientists discover new ones every year!

فصيلة الحيوانات هي مجموعة من الحيوانات التي تكون متماثلة أو متشابهة. يوجد ملايين الأنواع من الحيوانات على الكرة الأرضية - ويكتشف العلماء أنواع جديدة كل عام.

Vertebrates



Vertebrates ① are animals with a backbone ②. There are five different types of vertebrates.

Mammals

Mammals ③ have hair or fur ④ on their bodies. They are warm-blooded ⑤. They feed ⑥ their babies with milk and most of them give birth ⑦ to their babies. They don't lay eggs ⑧. Humans ⑨ are mammals. Most mammals live on land, but some live in the sea, such as whales and seals. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

Reptiles

Reptiles ⑩ are cold-blooded ⑪. This means that they have to spend time in the sun to keep warm. Most reptiles have four legs, except ⑫ snakes that don't have any. They don't have hair or fur. They have scales ⑬. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs. Most reptiles live on land. Some can live in rivers or the sea, such as turtles, but they come onto land to lay their eggs.

① الفقاريات
② عمود فقري
③ الثدييات
④ فرو
⑤ ذوات الدم الدافئ
⑥ يطعم
⑦ تلد
⑧ تضع بيض
⑨ بنو آدم
⑩ الزواحف
⑪ ذوات الدم البارد
⑫ ما عدا
⑬ قشور

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Bats – mammals – hair – beaks

Mammals have .... or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded. They feed their babies with milk and most of them give birth to their babies. They don't lay eggs. Humans are .... Most mammals live on land, but some live in the sea, such as whales and seals. .... are the only mammals that can fly.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

warm-blooded – cold-blooded – reptiles – legs

Reptiles are .... This means that they have to spend time in the sun to keep warm. Most reptiles have four ...., except snakes that don't have any. They don't have hair or fur. They have scales. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs. Most .... live on land. Some can live in rivers or the sea, such as turtles, but they come onto land to lay their eggs.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

amphibians – survive – skin – scales

Amphibians can live on land and on water, but they need water or a moist habitat to .... Like reptiles, they are cold blooded and they lay eggs. However, ..., like frogs and toads, always lay their eggs in water. They have smooth ...., not scales. They can take in oxygen through their skin and their lungs.

4 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

scales – gills – fins – lay

Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their .... ; they can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they .... eggs. They also have scales and they use .... to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats - saltwater, freshwater and wetlands.

5 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. feed – babies – their – Mammals – milk – with.
   ▶ ....
2. give – birth – babies – to – their – Most mammals
   ▶ ....
3. the only – are – Bats – mammals – can fly – that.
   ▶ ....
4. come – to – onto land – Turtles – their eggs – lay.
   ▶ ....
5. can – Amphibians – on land – live – on water – and.
   ▶ ....
6. need – a – habitat – moist – Amphibians – to survive.
   ▶ ....
7. in – take – their gills – Fish – oxygen – through.
   ▶ ....
8. fins – use – Fish – move – to.
   ▶ ....
9. are – they – cold-blooded – and – lay eggs – Fish.
   ▶ ....
10. birds – feathers – have– All – wings – and.
   ▶ ....
11. are – backbone – Vertebrates – animals – a – with.
   ▶ ....

12. mammals – land – live – Most – on.

▶ ....

13. reptiles – legs – have – Most – four.

▶ ....

14. don't – fur – Birds – have – or – hair.

▶ ....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions:

Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have fur or hair. All birds have feathers, and they all have wings. Birds lay eggs which are hard. Most birds can fly, but some can't. They have beaks, which are made of bone. Their beaks are different shapes because they eat different food; some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat seeds.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. All birds have (fur – hair – feathers).
2. Birds have beaks, which are made of (hair – bone – fur).

B Answer these questions:

3. Why are birds' beaks different shapes?

▶ ....

4. What do birds eat?

▶ ....

7 Choose the correct word:

1. Vertebrates are animals with a (bone – skeleton – backbone).
2. Mammals (lay eggs – give birth).
3. (Warm-blooded – Cold-blooded) animals have to spend time in the sun to keep warm.

4. (Whales – Seals – Bats) are the only mammals that can fly.

5. Snakes have (scales – fur – legs) on their skin.

6. Amphibians need (desert – dry – moist) habitat to survive.

7. Birds have (beaks – wings – feathers) which are made of bone.

8. Fish take in oxygen through their (fins – gills – tails).

9. Humans are (reptiles – amphibians – mammals).

10. All birds have (hair – fur – feathers).

11. Fish use (scales – fins – gills) to move.

12. Birds have (wings – beaks – scales) to fly.

8 Read the text again and complete:

beaks – cold-blooded – bats – fins – gills – moist – scales – seeds – warm-blooded – water

1. Humans, ... and whales are all mammals.

2. Mammals are .... and they feed their babies milk.

3. Reptiles and amphibians are ....

4. Reptiles have .... not fur or hair.

5. Amphibians have smooth skin and live in .... habitats.

6. Amphibians always lay their eggs in ....

7. Fish breathe by taking in oxygen through their ....

8. Fish have scales and use their .... to move.

9. Birds have .... which are hard and made of bones.

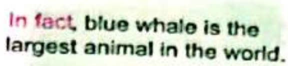
10. Birds eat meat, fruit, insects, nuts and ....



Lesson 2 Language



natural world
العالم الطبيعي





in fact
فى الحقيقة



on Earth
على الأرض



scientist
عالم



discover
يكتشف



enormous
ضخم



tiny
صغير جدًا



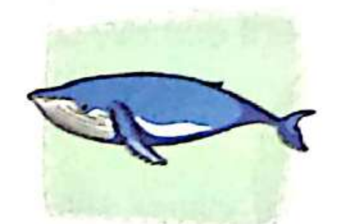
extremely strong
قوي للغاية



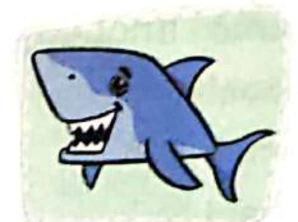
the same size
نفس الحجم



live
يعيش



blue whale
الحوت الأزرق



shark
سمكة القرش



leopard
نمر منقط



chameleon
الحرباء



bee
نحلة



hummingbird
طائر طنان



ostrich
نعامة



ants
نمل

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



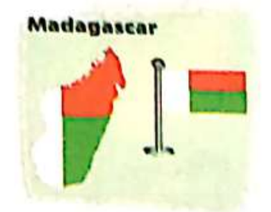
African
إفريقي



Asian
أسيوي



Cuba
دولة كوبا



Madagascar
دولة مدغشقر



Papua New Guinea
غينيا الجديدة



world
العالم



Read and learn



Big and small

In the natural world, there are some enormous ❶ animals, and some tiny ❷ ones! The biggest animal on land is a mammal: the African elephant ❸. The African elephant is bigger than the Asian elephant ❹. The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal,

❶ ضخمة
❷ صغيرة جدًا
❸ الفيل الأفريقي
❹ الفيل الأسيوي

but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale ❺, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth! The whale shark is the biggest fish in the world. It's smaller than the blue whale, at about 12 meters long. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird ❻, which is about 5.5 centimeters long. It lives in Cuba ❼.





The biggest bird is the ostrich ❽. It can be 2.5 meters tall! Ostriches are faster than leopards ❾, but they can't fly. In 2012, scientists discovered ❿ a tiny chameleon in Madagascar ⓫. People think it is the smallest reptile in the world, at just 30 millimeters long! But even that is bigger than a frog in Papua New Guinea ⓬. It's 7 millimeters long, so it is the smallest vertebrate that we have discovered.

❺ الحوت الأزرق
❻ طائر طنان
❼ دولة كوبا
❽ نعامة
❾ النمور المنقطة
❿ اكتشفوا
⓫ دولة مدغشقر
⓬ غينيا الجديدة

Grammar Study



(Adjectives) Comparison المقارنة

☆ Positive degree:

- We use the positive form to describe a person, an animal or a thing.
- تستخدم الدرجة الأولى من المقارنة (الصفات) لنصف شخص أو حيوان أو شئ بصفة معينة.

  - The ant is **small**.
  - The elephant is a **big** animal.
  - Tamer is a **clever** boy.

- We use the positive form of the adjective without any additions.
- نستخدم الصفة كما هي سواء كانت صفة قصيرة أو صفة طويلة بدون إضافات.

☆ Comparative degree:

- We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.
- تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شئ وشئ .... وهكذا.

- Cars are smaller than buses.
- The giraffe is taller than the chimpanzee.

- We add (er) to the short adjective and use the word (than) after it.
- نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than مِن) .

- When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).
- إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) ونضيف لها (r) فقط.

large ▶▶▶ larger   nice ▶▶▶ nicer   fine ▶▶▶ finer   close ▶▶▶ closer

- The country is larger than the city.

- When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).
- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big ▶▶▶ bigger   fat ▶▶▶ fatter   thin ▶▶▶ thinner

- The hippo is bigger than the leopard.

- When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).
- إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

busy ▶▶▶ busier   heavy ▶▶▶ heavier   easy ▶▶▶ easier   sunny ▶▶▶ sunnier

- This lesson is easier than the last lesson.

☆ Superlative degree:

- We use the superlative form to compare more than two people, animals or things.
- تستخدم الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة (الصفات) للمقارنة بين شخص ومجموعة من الاشخاص او حيوان ومجموعة من الحيوانات او شئ ومجموعة من الاشياء .... وهكذا.
  - The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.

- We add (est) to the short adjective and use the word (the) before it.
- نضيف للصفة القصيرة (est) ونضع قبلها كلمة (the).

o الصفات المنتهية بـ (e) أو المنتهية بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق أو المنتهية بـ (y) ، السابق شرحها تنطبق على نفس هذا النوع من المقارنة.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

blue whale – elephant – enormous – mammal

In the natural world, there are some animals, and some tiny ones! The biggest animal on land is a mammal: the African .... The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the ....

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box

live – biggest – smallest – run

Farida: Hello, Sara.

Sarah : Hi, Farida.

Farida: Do you know what the .... bird in the world is?

Sarah : Yes. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird, which is about 5.5 centimeters long.

Farida: Where does it ....?

Sarah : It lives in Cuba.

Farida: What's the .... bird in the world?

Sarah : The biggest bird is the ostrich. It can be 2.5 meters tall!

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. biggest – animal – on – The – mammal – land – is – a.

▶ ....

2. biggest – is – The – bird – ostrich – the.

▶ ....

3. a – big – is – How – whale – shark?

▶ ....

4. did – chameleon – scientists – When – find – a – tiny?

▶ ....

5. faster – are – Ostriches – leopards – than

▶ ....

6. elephant – is – The African – bigger – the Asian elephant – than.

▶ ....

7. is – the – in the world – biggest – fish – The whale shark.

▶ ....

8. is – smallest – the – It – in the world – reptile.

▶ ....

4 A- Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Are African and Asian elephants the same size?

▶ ....

2. How big is a whale shark?

▶ ....

3. Can an ostrich fly?

▶ ....

4. When did scientists find a tiny chameleon?

▶ ....

B Write T (True) or F (False):

5. The biggest animal in the world lives on land. ( )

6. The biggest animal in the sea is a fish. ( )

7. The smallest vertebrate is a bird. ( )

8. The biggest bird in the world can't fly. ( )

C Choose the correct word:

9. A frog in Papua New Guinea is the (biggest / smallest) vertebrate.

10. The (biggest / smallest) bird is the ostrich.

5 Read the text again and answer the questions:

smaller – bigger

1. An Asian elephant is .... than an African elephant.
2. A blue whale is .... than a whale shark.
3. An ostrich is .... than a bee hummingbird.
4. A frog in Papua New Guinea is .... than a chameleon in Madagascar.

6 Choose the correct word:

1. The (big – bigger – biggest) animal on land is a mammal.
2. The whale shark is (smaller than – smaller – the smallest) than the blue whale.
3. The African elephant is (bigger – bigger than – biggest) the Asian elephant.
4. The (smaller than – the smallest – smallest) bird is the bee hummingbird.
5. The whale shark is (bigger – biggest – the biggest) fish in the world.
6. People think the tiny chameleon is (smaller than – the smallest – smallest) reptile in the world.
7. The (big – bigger – biggest) bird is the ostrich.
8. It is the (smaller than – the smallest – smallest) vertebrate that we have discovered.
9. The tiny chameleon is (big – bigger – biggest) than the frog.
10. The bus is (large – larger – largest) than the car.
11. Hagar the (young – younger – youngest) girl in the family.
12. My dad is (old – older – the oldest) than my mom.
13. My grandpa is (taller – tallest – the tallest) one in the family.
14. Who is the (fast – faster – fastest) boy in the class?
15. Amany is (short – shorter – shortest) than her brother.

7 Write sentences. Use the correct form of the verb and the adjective:

1. An ostrich / be / fast / than / a leopard.
   ▶ ....
2. A bee hummingbird / be / small / than / an ostrich.
   ▶ ....
3. Ants / be / strong / than / humans.
   ▶ ....
4. snails / be / slow / than / dragonflies.
   ▶ ....
5. an ostrich / be / big / than / a bee hummingbird.
   ▶ ....

8 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

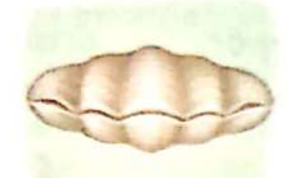
1. The bee is small. The ant is very small. (than)
   ▶ ....
2. No other animal is taller than the giraffe. (the)
   ▶ ....
3. The elephant is bigger than any other land animal. (biggest)
   ▶ ....
4. Today is hot. Yesterday was very hot. (than)
   ▶ ....
5. No other city in Egypt is larger than Cairo. (the)
   ▶ ....
6. The horse is fast, but the cheetah is very fast. (faster)
   ▶ ....
7. No other river is longer than the Nile. (The Nile)
   ▶ ....
8. December is cold, but January is very cold. (colder)
   ▶ ....
9. The sheep is smaller than the cow. (The cow)
   ▶ ....
10. The tortoise is slower than any other animal. (slowest)
    ▶ ....

Lesson 3 Invertebrates

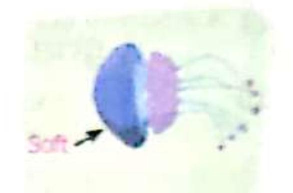
Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



invertebrates
الحيوانات اللافقارية



hard shell
صدفة صلبة



soft
ناعم - طري



protection
حماية



hide
يختبئ



rainforest
غابة



project
مشروع مدرسي



research (n)
بحث



find out
يكتشف



amazing
مدهش

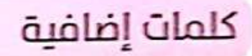


have ... back
يستعيد



enough
كافٍ

Extra Vocabulary





crab
سرطان البحر - كابوريا



jellyfish
قنديل البحر



octopus
أخطبوط



squid
الحبار



snail
المفصليات



grasshopper
الجراد - جُندب



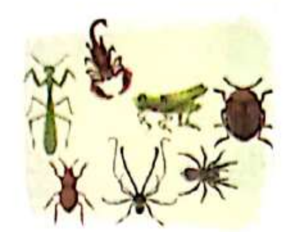
dragonflies
اليعسوب



insects
حشرات



spider
عنكبوت



arachnids
الحلزونة - قوقعة الحلزون

Study the following

vertebrates	: They are animals with a backbone (لها عمود فقاري).
invertebrates	: They are animals without a backbone (ليس لها عمود فقاري).



Read and learn



'Dad, I don't know what to write for my project!' said Sami sadly. 'I have to find out about some animals, but I don't know which animals to choose.

Why don't you write about invertebrates ❶ ?' asked Sami's dad.

'More than 90% of all animals are invertebrates.'

'Good idea!' said Sami. 'Can I look on the internet quickly to find out information, please?'

'Of course,' said Dad.

'Oh wow!' said Sami. 'I've found a lot of information! Invertebrates are cold-blooded ❷ . They live on land and in water.

❶ اللافقاريات

❷ ذوات الدم البارد

Some invertebrates, such as ❸ crabs, have a hard shell for **protection** ❹ . Others, like **jellyfish**, have soft bodies ❺ .
Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid.'
'Do you have enough information for your project?' laughed Dad.
'Oh yes!' said Sami. 'Wait, I've found more! Some invertebrates, such as **snails** ❻ , have hard shells ❼ and move very slowly. Others are faster. **Dragonflies** ❽ can fly very fast.
Insects are also invertebrates. They have six legs. I think **grasshoppers** ❾ are the most amazing insects. They can jump more than a meter!' Did you know that the spider is not an insect? It has 8 legs and is called an **arachnid** ❿ . It can move very quickly.
'Well done!' said Dad. "Have you finished your research? Can I have my cell phone back now, please?'

❸ مثل
❹ حماية
❺ أجسام لينة
❻ الحلزون
❼ صدف صلب
❽ اليعسوب
❾ الجراد
❿ مفصلي

Grammar Study



Adjectives & Adverbs الصفات والظروف

○ عادة ما نحصل على الظرف بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

slow	بطيء	slowly	ببطء
quick	سريع	quickly	بسرعة
sad	حزين	sadly	بحزن
careful	حريص - حذر	carefully	بحرص - بحذر
quiet	هادئ	quietly	بهدوء

○ إذا إنتهت الصفة بـ (y) ، تحول إلى (i) ثم نضيف (ly):

easy	سهل	easily	بسهولة
happy	سعيد	happily	بسعادة

○ أحيانًا تستخدم الصفة كصفة وظرف في نفس الوقت:

fast سريع	fast بسرعة

○ أحيانًا يكون الظرف مختلف تمامًا عن الصفة:

good جيد	well بشكل جيد

Usage الاستخدام

☆ The adjective describes a noun and precedes it whereas the adverb describes a verb and follows it.

○ الصفة تصف إسم وتأتي قبله بينما الظرف يصف فعل ويأتى بعده.

- Ahmed is a quick boy.
- It was an easy test.
- The horse is a fast animal.
- Maha is a good painter.
- Ahmed runs quickly.
- I answered the test easily.
- The horse runs fast.
- Maha paints well.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

hard – Invertebrates – soft – protection

.... are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates, such as crabs, have a hard shell for .... Others, like jellyfish, have .... bodies. Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

spider – grasshoppers – arachnid – insects

Insects are invertebrates. They have six legs. I think .... are the most amazing insects. They can jump more than a meter! Did you know that the .... is not an insect? It has 8 legs and is called an .... It can move very quickly

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. live – on – Invertebrates – land – in water – and.
▶ ....
2. enough information – you – have – Do – your project – for?
▶ ....
3. the – are – Grasshoppers – insects – most – amazing.
▶ ....
4. did – chameleon – scientists – When – find – a – tiny?
▶ ....
5. can – jump – a meter – Grasshoppers – than – more.
▶ ....
6. I – quickly – look – the – on – Can – internet?
▶ ....
7. for – protection – a – have – shell – Crabs – hard.
▶ ....
8. spider – move – can – The – very – quickly.
▶ ....

4 Read the text again and choose the correct word:

1. Invertebrates are (warm-blooded / cold-blooded).
2. Invertebrates (can / can't) all swim.
3. Invertebrates live on land (and / but) in water.
4. (All / Some) invertebrates have a hard shell.

5 Read and complete:

arachnids - backbones - cold-blooded - sea - soft - swim

Invertebrates don't have ❶ .... They are ❷ .... They live in the ❸ .... and some live on land. Some have ❹ .... bodies and some have hard shells. Some invertebrates can ❺ .... and some can walk. ❻ .... are not insects. They have 8 legs.

6 Choose the correct word:

1. 'I don't know what to write for my project,' said Sami (sad – happy – sadly)
2. Can I look on the internet (quick – quickly – slow) to find out information?
3. She is a (good – well – badly) swimmer.
4. She can swim very (good – bad – well).
5. The tortoise is a (slow – slowly – quickly) animal.
6. The tortoise moves (quick – slow – slowly).
7. Dragonflies can fly very (fast – slow – quick).
8. Dragonflies are (slowly – fast – quickly) birds.
9. Arwa always speaks (quiet – quietly – loud).
10. Arwa is a (loudly – quiet – quietly) girl.
11. Hagar is the (young – younger – youngest) girl in the family.
12. My dad is (old – older – the oldest) than my mom.
13. My grandpa is (taller – tallest – the tallest) one in the family.
14. Who is the (fast – faster – fastest) boy in the class?
15. Amany is (short – shorter – shortest) than her brother.

7 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

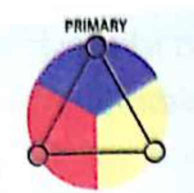
1. He is a careful driver. ▶ .... (drives)
2. Salah is a quick player. ▶ .... (runs)
3. She is sad. ▶ .... (speaks)
4. It was an easy question. ▶ .... (answered)
5. He is a good player. ▶ .... (well)
6. The tiger runs fast. ▶ .... (is)
7. She is slow in writing. ▶ .... (writes)
8. He is a good player. ▶ .... (well)
9. The bird is quiet. ▶ .... (sings)
10. He runs well. ▶ .... (runner)



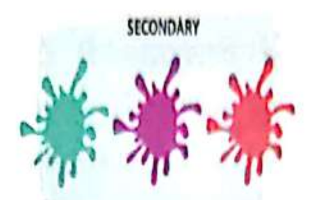
Lesson 4 Art



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



primary colors
الألوان الأساسية



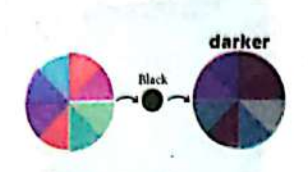
secondary colors
الألوان الثانوية



bright colors
ألوان براقة



color wheel
عجلة الألوان



darker
أغمق



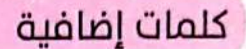
lighter
أفتح



shades
تدريج - تدرجات



by mixing
يخلط - يمزج



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



interesting things
أشياء ممتعة



warning
تحذير



hide
يختبئ



is caught
يُمسَك



predators
حيوانات مفترسة



prey
فريسة



hunt
يصطاد حيوانات



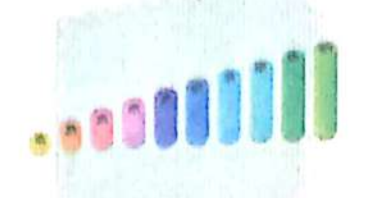
poisonous
سام



coral reefs
شعاب مرجانية



brightly colored
ذات ألوان براقة



amounts
كميات



attract
يجذب



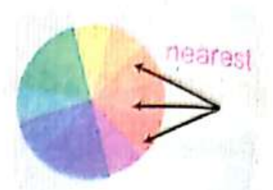
pollen
اللقاح



reproduce
يتكاثر



nearly
تقريبًا



nearest
الأقرب

Study the following

- Primary colors are red, yellow and blue.

- الألوان الأساسية هي الأحمر والأصفر والأزرق، أما بقية الألوان فهي ألوان ثانوية تتكون بمزج الألوان الثلاثة الأساسية أو اثنين منهم بنسب مختلفة.

predator	: It's an animal that hunts and eats other animals.
prey	: It's an animal that's hunted and eaten by other animals.

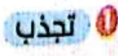


Read and learn



Scientists think that there are nearly 400,000 different types of plants. Most of these have flowers, which come in many different colors. The bright flowers attract ❶ insects, which carry pollen ❷ from one flower to another flower. This helps the flowers to reproduce ❸.





❶ تجذب
❷ اللقاح
❸ تتكاثر

Primary colors ❶ are red, yellow and blue. We can't make these colors by mixing ❷ other colors. We make secondary colors ❸ by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts. We can make green, orange, purple, and all the shades ❹ in between. For example, we can mix red and yellow to make orange. The secondary colors can be made by mixing primary colors which are nearest to them on the color wheel. Adding black to a color makes it darker ❺, and adding white makes it lighter ❻.

❶ الألوان الأساسية
❷ خلط - مزج
❸ الألوان الفرعية
❹ تدريج - تدرجات
❺ أغمق
❻ أفتح



There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea! Some fish are very brightly colored, and so are some plants. In a coral reef ❶ , having bright colors can help fish to hide ❷ from predators ❸ . The coral is very bright and has different colors, so the fish can hide from bigger fish.
In addition, many predators don't eat prey ❹ that is brightly colored. Bright colors can be a warning ❺ that the animal is poisonous ❻ .





❶ شعاب مرجانية
❷ يختبئ
❸ الحيوانات مفترسة
❹ فريسة
❺ تحذير
❻ سام

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

attract – reproduce – colors – flowers

Scientists think that there are nearly 400,000 different types of plants. Most of these have flowers, which come in many different .... The bright flowers .... insects, which carry pollen from one flower to another flower. This helps the flowers to ....

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

predators – colors – reef – interesting

There are lots of .... things to see under the sea! Some fish are very brightly colored, and so are some plants. In a coral .... , having bright colors can help fish to hide from .... The coral is very bright and has different colors, so the fish can hide from bigger fish.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. white – a color – to – Adding – lighter – makes it.
   ▶ ....
2. colors – Primary – are – and blue – red, – yellow.
   ▶ ....
3. red and – can mix – We – orange – yellow – to make.
   ▶ ....
4. fish – do – have – Why – colors – bright?
   ▶ .... ?
5. bright – attract – flowers – The – insects.
   ▶ ....
6. black – darker – to – a color – makes it – Adding.
   ▶ ....
7. do – you – darker – How – make – green?
   ▶ .... ?
8. are – colored – very – Some – fish – brightly.
   ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word:

1. The animal that hunts and eats other animals is a (prey – predator – pet).
2. The (pollen – color – wheel) helps flowers to reproduce.
3. We can get (blue – orange – white) by mixing red and yellow.

4. Adding black to a color makes it (darker – lighter – bright).
5. The animal that is caught and eaten is (predator – wild – prey).
6. We can't make (primary colors – secondary colors) by mixing other colors.
7. Adding white to a color makes it (lighter – brighter – darker).
8. We make (secondary colors – primary colors) by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts.

5 Read the text again and choose the correct answer:

1. How many types of plants are there?
   a. 4,000 b. 40,000 c. 400,000
2. Why are flowers brightly colored?
   a. Color feeds the plant. b. Color helps the plant grow.
   c. Color attracts insects.
3. What do insects carry from one flower to another?
   a. pollen b. food c seeds
4. How do insects help the plant?
   a. They help it grow. b. They help it reproduce.
   c. They make it more colorful.

6 Read the text again and choose the correct answer:

1. Under the sea, some fish and plants (are brightly colored / have no colors).
2. Having bright colors can help fish to (find / hide from) predators.
3. Coral has (one color / different colors).
4. Many predators (eat / don't eat) prey that is brightly colored.
5. Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is (a predator / poisonous).

7 Read the first text again and answer the questions:

1. How many types of plants are there?
   ▶ ....
2. What do the bright flowers do?
   ▶ ....
3. How are insects important to plants?
   ▶ ....
4. What are the primary colors?
   ▶ ....
5. How can we get the secondary colors?
   ▶ ....
6. How can we get orange?
   ▶ ....
7. What happens when we add black to a color?
   ▶ ....
8. What happens when we add white to a color?
   ▶ ....

8 Read the second text again and answer the questions:

1. What can you see under the sea?
   ▶ ....
2. Why is a coral reef helpful to fish?
   ▶ ....
3. What are predators?
   ▶ ....
4. Why don't many predators eat prey that is brightly colored?
   ▶ ....



Lessons 5-6 Writing & Project

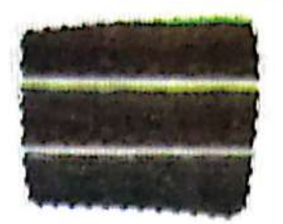
Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



adapt
يتكيف



environment
بيئة



soil
تربة



roots
جذور



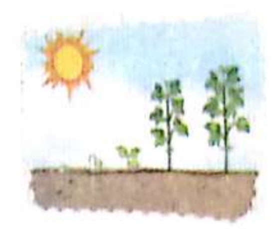
seeds
بذور



spread
تنتشر



water lily
نبات زنبق الماء



grow
ينمو



lake
بحيرة



float
يطفو

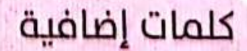


advantages
مميزات



disadvantages
عيوب

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية





large flat leaf
ورقة ضخمة مسطحة



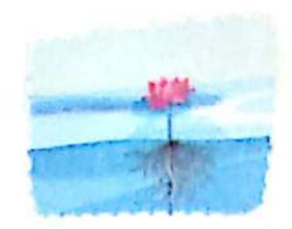
the surface of the water
سطح الماء



a long stem
ساق طويل



reaches down to the bottom
يصل للقاع



cover a large area
يغطي منطقة ضخمة



work together
يعملون سويًا


Animals need each other

each other
كل منهما الآخر

Cats live close to my house


close to
بالقرب من



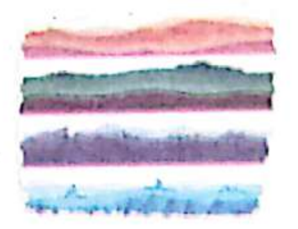
report (n)
تقرير



look pretty
يبدو جميل



pet
حيوان أليف



macro-habitats
بيئات كبيرة



micro-habitats
بيئات صغيرة



forests
غابات



deserts
صحاري



grasslands
أرض عشبية



pond
بحيرة

Read and learn

Writing tip!

☆ Use these words/phrases to link the sentences and ideas in your paragraph:

☆ استخدم هذه الكلمات أو العبارات لربط الجمل والأفكار في فقرتك.

- In addition: to add more information to the same idea

- بالإضافة إلي (علاوة علي) :تستخدم لإضافة معلومات أكثر لنفس الفكرة.

- However: use this to show a change in topic

- ومع ذلك :تستخدم للتناقض أو عندما نريد أن نتحدث عن فكرة مناقضة للأولي.

- On one hand ... On the other hand: these can show two different points of view on the same topic

- من جانب ...... وعلي الجانب الآخر :نستخدم هذين التعبيرين عند الحديث عن وجهات نظر مختلفة عن نفس الموضوع.





Most plants grow in soil. However, some plants grow in water, such as the water lily. They have a large, flat leaf ❶ on the surface of the water ❷, and a long stem ❸ that reaches down to the bottom of the lake ❹.

They have brightly colored flowers and they make seeds which float ❺ on water. In addition, their roots spread ❻ under the water, and they can cover a very large area ❼. On one hand, this can look pretty ❽, but on the other hand, it can make it difficult for other animals and plants to live under the water.

❶ ورقة مسطحة
❷ سطح الماء
❸ جزع
❹ يصل لقاع البحيرة
❺ تطفو
❻ تنتشر
❼ تغطي منطقة ضخمة
❽ يبدو جميل

In this unit you've learned about lots of plants and animals. When we study the natural world, we find animals and plants living together in a habitat. Vertebrates, invertebrates and plants all need each other and they work together to survive ❶.
Large habitats, or macro-habitats ❷, are forests ❸, deserts ❹, and grasslands ❺.
A micro-habitat ❻ is a small area such as a pond ❼ or a tree.

❶ الألوان الأساسية
❷ خلط - مزج
❸ الألوان الفرعية
❹ تدريج - تدرجات
❺ أغمق
❻ أفتح

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

leaf – water – stem – soil

Most plants grow in .... However, some plants grow in water, such as the water lily. They have a large, flat .... on the surface of the water, and a long .... that reaches down to the bottom of the lake.

2 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. have – colored – brightly – They – flowers.
   ▶ ....
2. plants – Most – grow – soil – in.
   ▶ ....
3. work – survive – They – together – to.
   ▶ ....
4. do – live – pets– usually– Where?
   ▶ ....

3 Read the first text again and answer the questions:

1. What parts of water lily are on top of the water?
   ▶ ....
2. What parts of water lily are under the water?
   ▶ ....
3. Where do most plants grow?
   ▶ ....
4. Where does the water lily grow?
   ▶ ....
5. How big is the water lily leaf?
   ▶ ....
6. Why are the water lily roots a problem to the other plants?
   ▶ ....

4 Read the second text again and answer the questions:

1. Why do animals and plants all need each other?
   ▶ ....
2. What are macro-habitats?
   ▶ ....
3. What is a micro-habitat?
   ▶ ....

5 Complete the sentences using the following words:

On one hand – However – In addition – on the other hand

1. I love pet animals. ...., I don't have any at home.
2. .... keeping pets has some advantages, but ...., it has some disadvantages.
3. I like playing football ...., I enjoy watching football. matches on TV.

6 Complete the text with the words in the box:

However - In addition - On one hand - On the other hand

Most mammals live on land, but some mammals such as whales and dolphins live in the sea. 1 ...., bats are the only mammals that can fly. Bats live in groups in trees or caves. They sleep during the day and hunt for food at night. They can fly very fast at night because they can see using a special skill called echolocation. 2 .... bats are helpful to humans and the environment. 3 ...., large numbers of bats can be noisy and messy.
4 ...., they are helpful to farmers because they pollinate plants and eat large amounts of harmful insects.

7 Write a text of (50) words on the following

▶ The advantages and disadvantages of having a pet

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....



Unit 2 Test 2

A Listening (8Ms)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4Ms)

Hoopoes are small birds. They look very beautiful. Lots of children like seeing Hoopoes. They have orange, black and white feathers. Their beaks are very special. They have long, thin beaks. Their beaks help them find insects and spiders to eat. It's very nice watching hoopoes looking for food in the ground with their long nice beaks. Like other birds they have two wings to fly.

1. Hoopoes are small (animals – spiders – insects – birds).
2. Hoopoes have orange, black and white (beaks – feathers – eyes – legs).
3. Their (feathers – beaks – wings – heads) help them find insects and spiders to eat.
4. They have (wings – feathers – tails – beaks) to fly.

2 Listen and complete: (4Ms)

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals behave by watching what they do in wildlife parks, animals live in places which are close to their natural habitat. But how do animals behave in the wild?

Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families

1. When we visit a .... park, we can learn how animals behave.
2. In wildlife parks, animals live in places which are close to their .... habitat.
3. Animals live in .... where they can get food and water.
4. Animals take .... so they can stay warm and be safe.

B Reading (11Ms)

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3Ms)

houses – whales – Earth – habitats

There are lots of .... in the world. They are different, but they are homes for many kinds of animals and birds. The seas and oceans are one of these different habitats. The seas and oceans cover 71% of the .... They have salt water. They are homes for very big animals. There are .... , sharks and dolphins. There are lots of very small fish too. There are also beautiful coral reefs.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

Last Thursday, my school made a trip to the zoo. We went on the school bus. There were a lot of people at the zoo. We saw some dangerous animals such as lions and tigers. Also, we saw some birds kept in cages such as pigeons, parrots, falcons and eagles.
At last, we entered the reptile house. There, we saw snakes, crocodiles, tortoises and some lizards. We were very happy. We returned home in the evening.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "There" refers to the (cages – zoo – reptile house).
2. Tigers are (nice – small – dangerous) animals.

B Answer these questions:

3. How did they go to the zoo?
▶ ....
4. What birds did they see?
▶ ....

The Reader

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (4Ms)

1. Grandpa's eyes are not very good now. (   )

2. Grandpa was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street. (   )

B Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

3. Grandpa can't see to (spin – dye – weave – sew).
4. Grandpa was one of the (Carpet – Tent – Curtain – Clothes) Makers.

C Writing (11Ms)

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (4Ms)

1. Mom always talks to me (loud – quiet – quietly – slow).
2. My brother is (smaller – smaller than – the smallest – small) my sister.
3. Miss Eman teaches (well – good – badly – quick). We all love her.
4. Cairo is (the biggest – bigger than – biggest – bigger) city in Egypt.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. animals – pets – What – are – good?
   ▶ ....?
2. their – feed – babies – milk – Mammals – with.
   ▶ ....

8 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements: (5Ms)

A visit to the zoo

▸ Words to help you: last week – zoo – family – animals – birds – ate – drank – happy

....

....

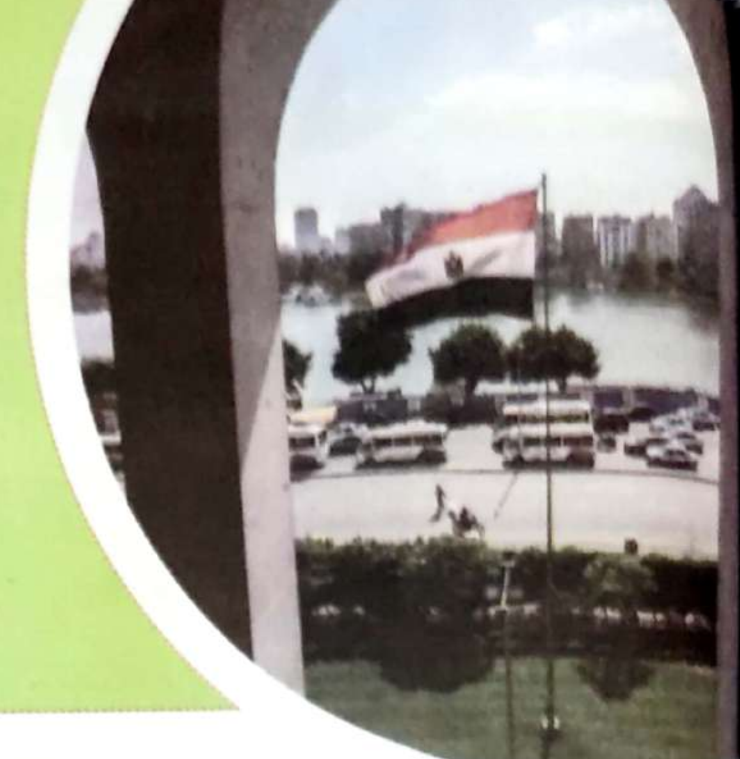
....

....

....

Theme (1)
I discover myself





In this unit I will ....

- understand what makes a community.
- understand and use possessive forms.
- learn about the history of Egypt.
- form and use regular and irregular past simple verbs.
- read about the governorates of Lower and Upper Egypt.
- read about the development of farming.
- learn about Egyptian folk music.
- make a tourist information guide.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**my local area:** community, neighborhood, citizenship **history:** dynasty, hieroglyphs, pharaoh, scribe governorates of Egypt, capital city **music:** clapping, ney, oboe, oud, qanun, rebaba, shabbaba, simsimeya, string instrument, wind instrument
Language	This is my neighborhood. It's mine. That's your bike. It's yours. Important dynasties ruled Egypt for many years.
Reading	**A text about the history of ancient Egypt;** texts about folk music and folk dancing
Writing	**Describing your community;** a paragraph describing folk music or dance
Speaking	**Talking about where you live;** group work to make a tourist information guide
Listening	Children describing their communities; information about governorates; musical instruments
Life skills	**Respect for diversity:** the different governorates of Egypt **Communication:** a tourist information guide
Values	**- Curiosity** **- Participation**
Issues and challenges	**- Loyalty and belonging** **- National unity** **- Awareness of duties and rights**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** ancient Egyptian history; the governorates of Egypt **Music:** traditional Egyptian music and dance



Lesson 1 My Community

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



community
مجتمع صغير



society
مجتمع كبير



neighborhood
حي - جوار



citizenship
مواطنة



close to
قريبة من



mixture
خليط - مزيج



people
الناس



activities
أنشطة



ideas
أفكار



believe
يؤمن بـ

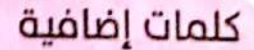


work together
يعملون سويًا



include
يشتمل على

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية





act
يتصرف



behave
يسلك - يتصرف



kind
طيب



fair way
طريقة جميلة



polite مؤدب



helpful متعاون



tourists سياح



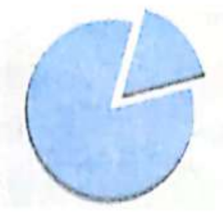
share يتشارك - يشترك



probably من المحتمل



sports club نادي رياضي



part جزء



weather طقس

Study the following

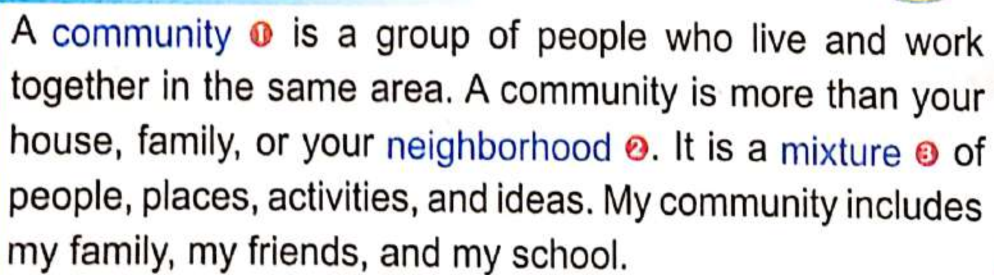
community	: a group of people who live together in the same area and share activities and ideas.
neighborhood	: the streets, houses, shops and schools close to where you live.
citizenship	: behaving in a way that helps your society.



Read and learn



My community



A community ❶ is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community is more than your house, family, or your neighborhood ❷. It is a mixture ❸ of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school.

There are probably important places in your city or village that you often visit. You can also have a community there. For me, I am part of the community at my sports club too.

❶ مجتمع
❷ حي
❸ مزيج - خليط



My community



When you act ④ in a way that is good for your community, this is good citizenship ⑤. This means that you work hard ⑥ to help other people, and behave ⑦ in a kind and fair way ⑧. Good citizenship is a good part of being in a community. I am always polite and helpful at school, and at my sports club.

④ تتصرف
⑤ مواطنة
⑥ تعمل بجد
⑦ تتصرف
⑧ طريقة جيدة

Grammar Study

Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Examples	
I	my	mine	- This book is mine.	ملكي
He	his	his	- This book is his.	ملكه
She	her	hers	- This book is hers.	ملكها
You	your	yours	- This book is yours.	ملكك
We	our	ours	- This book is ours.	ملكنا
They	their	theirs	- These books are theirs.	ملكهم

☆ لاحظ الفرق بين صفات الملكية وضمائر الملكية:

○ صفات الملكية (my - his - her - its - your - our - their) لابد أن تتبع بـ (اسم noun)، بينما ضمائر الملكية (mine - his - hers - yours - ours - theirs) لا تتبع بـ (اسم noun).

- These are my toys. = These toys are mine.
- This is his bike. = This bike is his.
- Those are her pens. = Those pens are hers.
- That is your ball. = That ball is yours.
- These are our kites. = These kites are ours.
- This is their car. = This car is theirs.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

work – people – neighborhood – community

A community is a group of .... who live and work together in the same area. A .... is more than your house, family, or your .... It is a mixture of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

community – behave – work – citizenship

When you act in a way that is good for your community, this is good .... This means that you .... hard to help other people, and .... in a kind and fair way. Good citizenship is a good part of being in a community.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. What's a community?
   ▶ ....
2. What does your community include?
   ▶ ....
3. What's good citizenship?
   ▶ ....
4. Are tourists part of your community?
   ▶ ....
5. Are your friends part of your community?
   ▶ ....

4 Choose the correct word:

1. This is my neighborhood. It's (yours – mine). (SB)
2. This is our school. It's (ours – theirs). (SB)

3. This is my cousins' house. It's (theirs – mine). (SB)
4. Those are Rasha's books. They're (hers – mine). (SB)
5. That is your bike. It's (theirs – yours). (SB)
6. These are Adam's shoes. They're (ours – his). (SB)
7. Mona has a red dress. The red dress is (his – hers – ours).
8. We have a new blue car. The new blue car is (mine – theirs – ours).
9. This is my pen. It's (his – hers – mine).
10. Yasser has a nice bike. It's (mine – his – hers).
11. They have a nice house with a garden. The house is (ours – theirs – yours).
12. This isn't my pencil. It's (yours – mine – your).

5 Match A with B:

'A'	'B'
1. community	a) behaving in a way that helps your society
2. neighborhood	b) a group of people who live together in the same area and share activities and ideas
3. citizenship	c) the streets, houses, shops and schools close to where you live

6 Complete the following sentences with:

mine – his – hers – yours – ours – theirs

1. They're Aya's running shoes. They're .... (WB)
2. It's Fares and Mustafa's neighborhood. It's .... (WB)
3. They're Adam's neighbors. They're .... (WB)
4. It's my community. It's .... (WB)
5. They're our friends. They're .... (WB)
6. It's your house. It's .... (WB)
7. This isn't my book. .... is blue.
8. This isn't Medhat's watch. The red one is ....
9. That's your bag, Ahmed. It's ....
10. This is my sister's room and all these toys are ....
11. They painted happy masks. These masks are ....
12. This is our garden. All these flowers are ....



Lesson 2 The History of Egypt

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



history
تاريخ



ancient Egypt
مصر القديمة



Lower Egypt
مصر الدنيا



Upper Egypt
مصر العليا



country
دولة



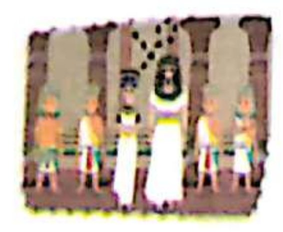
kingdom
مملكة



ruling dynasties
العائلات الحاكمة



pharaoh
فرعون



Egyptians
المصريون



scribe
كاتب



write down
يدون



hieroglyphs
اللغة الهيروغليفية



symbols
رموز

at that time



at that time
فى ذلك الوقت



tomb
مقبرة



museum
متحف



stone
حجر



papyrus reed
خوص البردي



separate (adj)
منفصل



powerful
قوي

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية

Verbs الأفعال



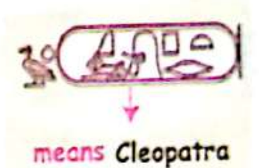
join
يرتبط - ربط



unite
يوحد



rule
يحكم



mean (v)
تعني



become
يصبح



happen
يحدث



flow (v)
يتدفق



sail
يبحر



the Nile
النيل



through
خلال - عبر



old
قديم





new
جديد



main parts
أجزاء رئيسية



north
الشمال



south
الجنوب



middle
أوسط

Workbook



scribe school
مدرسة لنسخ المخطوطات



copy
ينسخ



hieratic scripts
نصوص هيروغليفية



education
تعليم



reed brush
فرشاة من البوص



ink
حبر



signs
علامات



special
خاص - مميز

Conjugation of Verbs

Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
start	يبدأ	started	started
join	يربط - يرتبط	joined	joined
sail	يبحر	sailed	sailed
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
mix	يخلط - يمزج	mixed	mixed
learn	يتعلم	learned (learnt)	learned (learnt)

Present		Past	P.P
work	يعمل	worked	worked
live	يعيش	lived	lived
unite	يوحد	united	united
use	يستخدم - يستعمل	used	used
rule	يحكم	ruled	ruled
divide	يقسم - يجزأ	divided	divided
study	يدرس	studied	studied
control	يتحكم	controlled	controlled

Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير المنتظمة

Present		Past	P.P
(be) am - is	يكون	was	been
(be) are	يكون	were	been
read	يقرأ	read	read
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	تعنى	meant	meant
have to	لازم - لا بد	had	had
spend	يقضي وقت	spent	spent
flow	يتدفق	flew	flown
know	يعرف	knew	known
write	يكتب	wrote	written
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
take	يأخذ	took	taken
go	يذهب	went	gone
become	يصبح	became	become



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

Egypt is one of the oldest civilizations (حضارات) on Earth. It became powerful over 5,000 years ago.

لاحظ أن:

◄ (BCE) هي اختصار عبارة (before the Christian Era) أي قبل ميلاد المسيح عليه السلام أي قبل بداية التاريخ الميلادي المعمول به حاليًا.





1. منطقتين منفصلتين
2. يتدفق
3. فرعون
4. يوحد
5. قوي
6. مملكة
7. العائلات الحاكمة
8. حكموا

Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting history. People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago, in 7000 BCE.

At first, there were two separate areas [1]. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows [2] through the deserts of Africa.

In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh [3], Mena joined these two parts to unite [4] the country of Egypt.

Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could sail on it, so it became very powerful [5].

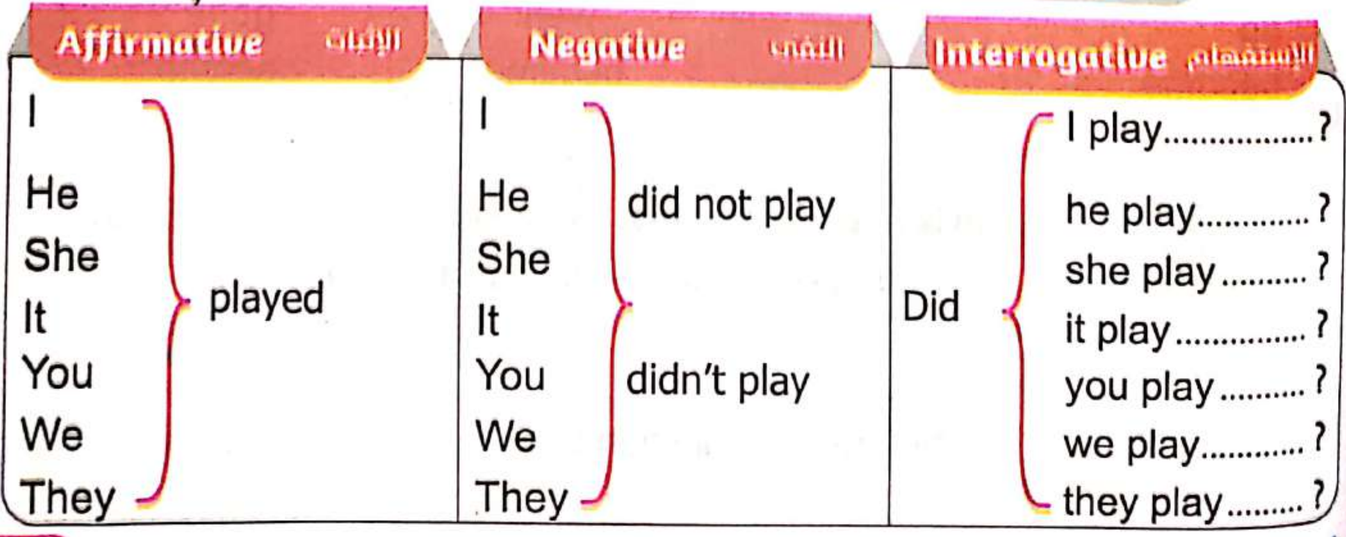
There are three main parts to the history of ancient Egypt:

the Old Kingdom [6]	the Middle Kingdom	the New Kingdom
[2800 - 2200 BCE]	[2065 - 1775 BCE]	[1570 - 1098 BCE]

Important dynasties [7] controlled Egypt for many years. These were important families who ruled [8] the country.

Grammar Study

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط



Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام
I / He / She / It / You / We / They played	I / He / She / It / You / We / They did not play / didn't play	Did I play.................?
		Did he play.............?
		Did she play..........?
		Did it play...............?
		Did you play..........?
		Did we play............?
		Did they play.........?

☆ يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل:

- It took two weeks to finish painting his house.
- Mom made us a chocolate cake yesterday.

o We use it to express an action that happened in the past.

☆ يستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث وقعت في الماضي .

- Ancient Egyptians used scribes to write down everything that happened.

o We sometimes use some words with the past simple as:

☆ توجد كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط مثل:

yesterday	أمس	in the past	في الماضي
ago	منذ	last.... (month)	الماضي الشهر
in .... (date) .... (2010)	في	one day – once	ذات مرة - في يوم ما

- They went to Luxor and Aswan last week.

o In the negative form, we use (didn't) before the bare verb.

☆ ننفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام (didn't) ثم الفعل في المصدر . .

- He didn't write his homework yesterday because he was ill.

☆ **In the interrogative form**, we use (Did) at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the bare verb.

☆ عند عمل سؤال على الماضي البسيط , نبدأ السؤال بـ (Did) أو نضعها بعد أداة الاستفهام مع الفعل في المصدر .

- Did you watch TV last night? → No, I didn't.
- Did she go to bed early? → Yes, she did.
- What did you do yesterday? → I played with my friends.

Exercises on Lesson 2



1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

north – history – Nile – Egypt

Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting .... At first, there were two separate areas. Lower Egypt was in the ...., where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the .... flows through the deserts of Africa.

2 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. dynasties – Important – controlled – many years – Egypt – for.

▶ ....

2. was – Egypt – north – Lower – in – the.

▶ ....

3. Upper – was – Where – Egypt?

▶ ....

4. were – people – very – Scribes – important.

▶ ....

5. hieroglyphs – We – can see – and – museums – in tombs.

▶ ....

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

How do we know so much about the history of Egypt? Egyptians at that time 1 .... (use) scribes to write down everything that happened. Scribes 2 .... (be) very important people. They 3 .... (work) for the ruling dynasties.



They 4 .... (write) in hieroglyphs, which are pictures or symbols that can mean one word or many ideas. We can see these hieroglyphs today in tombs and museums. Children 5 .... (learn) to become a scribe at school. Scribes wrote on stone, or on paper 6 .... (make) from papyrus reeds.



4 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. When did people start to live near the Nile?

▶ ....

2. Where was Lower Egypt?

▶ ....

3. Why was Egypt powerful when it was united?

▶ ....

4. Who was the pharoah who united the two parts of Egypt?

▶ .... ?

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

Not everyone in Ancient Egypt 1 .... (learn) to read and write. This 2 .... (be) a job for scribes. Scribes 3 .... (be) very important people in society. To become a scribe, children 4 .... (go) to a special school. Here they 5 .... (study) hieroglyphs and hieratic scripts. The children 6 .... (have) to learn lots of different signs and symbols. They 7 .... (spend) all day copying the signs onto stone or papyrus paper. Scribes 8 .... (write) with reed brushes and ink. They 9 .... (make) ink from brightly colored minerals which they 10 .... (mix) with liquid. It 11 .... (take) four or five years to finish their education at scribe school.

6 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

Egypt

Words to help you: history - powerful - rich - Nile - north - south - people

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Lesson 3 The Governorates of Egypt



governorate
محافظة



international borders
حدود دولية



administrative borders
حدود إدارية



map
خريطة



countryside
الريف



capital city
المدينة العاصمة



natural features
خصائص طبيعية



popular place
مكان مشهور



port
ميناء



beach
شاطئ



water sports
رياضات مائية



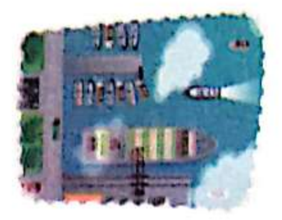
scuba diving
رياضة الغوص



High Dam
السد العالي



engineer
مهندس



in and out of
داخلة وخارجة من



used to be
اعتادت أن تكون



the farthest south
أقصى الجنوب



How big
ما حجم

Workbook



New Valley
محافظة الوادي الجديد



oasis
واحة



size
حجم



population
عدد السكان



region
منطقة



town
مدينة صغيرة



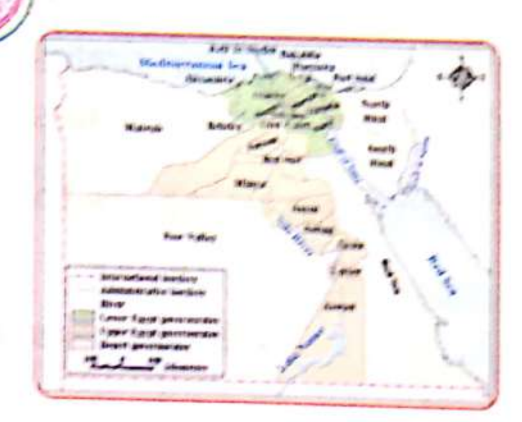
Read and learn

The governorates of Egypt

There are 27 governorates in Egypt today. Look at the map. Where do you live?

محافظات مصر

هناك 27 محافظة في مصر اليوم. انظر إلى الخريطة. أين تعيش؟



I'm Fares, and I live in the Red Sea Governorate. It has a beach which is over 1,000 km. It's a very popular place to visit for scuba diving and water sports.



I'm Nadia, and I live in Aswan Governorate. It's the farthest south in Upper Egypt. Its capital is Aswan. In 1970, engineers finished the Aswan High Dam.



I'm Ibrahim, and I live in the Alexandria Governorate. It's important because lots of ships sail in and out of the port. The city of Alexandria used to be the capital city of Egypt.



Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Look at the map of Egypt and answer the questions:

1. Which governorates are next to the sea? ▶ ....
2. Which governorates are next to another country? ▶ ....
3. What are 3 governorates in Lower Egypt? ▶ ....
4. What are 3 governorates in Upper Egypt? ▶ ....

2 Complete using the following words:

440,098 - 245,000 km2 - capital - Governorate - oasis - population

New Valley 1 .... is 2 .... in size. It is a very large area but New Valley doesn't have a big 3 .... The population is about 4 .... The 5 .... of the New Valley governorate is Kharga. Kharga is an 6 .... town in the south of this region.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. 27 governorates – are – today – There – in – Egypt.

▶ ....

2. engineers – In 1970, – finished – Dam – the Aswan – High.

▶ ....

3. people – live – Governorate – many – in – How – Cairo?

▶ .... ?

4. do – you – Where – live?

▶ .... ?

5. live – Governorate – in – the – Red – I – Sea.

▶ ....

4 Read the passage, then answer the questions below:

I'm Nadia, and I live in Aswan Governorate. It's the farthest south in Upper Egypt. Its capital is Aswan. In 1970, engineers finished the Aswan High Dam. I'm Ibrahim, and I live in the Alexandria Governorate. It's important because lots of ships sail in and out of the port. The city of Alexandria used to be the capital city of Egypt.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Ibrahim lives in (Aswan – Alexandria – The Red Sea) Governorate.
2. Aswan is the farthest (north – east – south) in Upper Egypt.

B Answer these questions:

3. When did engineers finish the Aswan High Dam? ▶ ....
4. Why is Alexandria important? ▶ ....

5 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

My governorate

▶ Ideas to help you:

- How big is it?
- How many people live there?
- What's the biggest city?
- What natural features does it have?

....

....

....

....

....





Lesson 4 Music

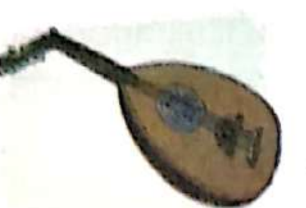
string instruments
آلات وترية



violin
الكمان



rebaba
الربابة



oud
آلة العود



qanun
آلة القانون

wind instruments
آلات نفخ



oboe
مزمار



ney
الناي



shabbaba
آلة تشبه الناي



folk music
موسيقى شعبية



Nubian music
موسيقى نوبية



Bedouin music
موسيقى بدوية



Saidi music
موسيقى صعيدية



traditional
تقليدى



modern styles
أنماط حديثة

Oud is a key part in Arabic music



key part
جزء أساسي



singing
الغناء



clapping
تصفيق



drumming
قرع الطبول



musician
موسيقار



play (v)
يعزف



mixed with
ممزوجة بـ



special events
أحداث خاصة



Read and learn



Egypt has lots of traditional ❶ folk music. There are different styles ❷ from different parts of the country.

Folk musicians ❸ from Upper Egypt play Saidi music ❹. This type ❺ of music uses string instruments ❻ such as violins, and wind instruments ❼ such as the oboe ❽. Singing and drumming ❾ is also a key part ❿.

Farther south is the home of Nubian music ⓫. Clapping and drumming is an important part of this type of music.

Nubian music is now popular ⓬ all over Egypt. Sometimes it is mixed with other modern styles of music.

The most popular instruments in Bedouin music ⓭ are the shabbaba ⓮ and the rebaba ⓯. Bedouin music also often includes singing. Songs are usually about special events.

1. تقليدي
2. أنماط
3. موسيقيين شعبيين
4. موسيقى صعيدية
5. نوع
6. آلات وترية
7. آلات نفخ
8. مزمار
9. قرع الطبول
10. جزء أساسي
11. موسيقى نوبية
12. مشهورة
13. موسيقى بدوية
14. آلة تشبه الناي
15. الربابة

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wind – string – singers – musicians

Folk .... from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. This type of music uses .... instruments such as violins, and .... instruments such as the oboe. Singing and drumming is also a key part.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

music – singing – events – instruments

Walid : Do you know much about the Egyptian folk music?
Maher: Yes. Egypt has lots of traditional folk music. There are different styles from different parts of the country.
Walid : What are the most popular .... in Bedouin music?
Maher : They are the shabbaba and the rebaba.
Walid : What does Bedouin music include?
Maher : Bedouin music often includes ....
Walid : What are songs about?
Maher : Songs are usually about special ....

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. has – lots of – Egypt – traditional – music – folk.
   ▶ ....
2. are – usually – events – about – Songs – special.
   ▶ ....
3. kind of – music – What – do – like – you?
   ▶ .... ?
4. music – Egypt – is – popular – Nubian – all – over.
   ▶ ....
5. music – often – Bedouin – singing – includes.
   ▶ ....

4 Read the text again and correct one mistake in each sentence:

1. Egypt has one type of traditional folk music. ▶ ... many types ...
2. Folk musicians from Lower Egypt play Saidi music. ▶ ....
3. Saidi music uses guitars and oboes. ▶ ....
4. Singing and poetry is important in Saidi music. ▶ ....
5. Jumping and drumming is important in Nubian music. ▶ ....
6. Nubian music is often mixed with old styles of music. ▶ ....
7. Bedouin music never includes singing. ▶ ....

5 Complete the sentences using the following words:

instruments – know – pictures - put – important

Music was 1 .... in Ancient Egypt, too. We 2 .... this because scribes made 3 .... of musicians playing 4 ...., and Ancient Egyptians 5 .... instruments into pyramids.

6 Read the text again and choose the correct word:

1. The oboe is a (string instrument – wind instrument).
2. Folk musicians from Upper Egypt play (Saidi – modern – pop) music.
3. The (ney – shabbaba – qanun) is a string instrument.
4. The rebaba is popular in (modern – Bedouin – rock) music.
5. The oud is a (wind instrument – string instrument).
6. The (shabbaba – guitar – violin) is a wind instrument.

7 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

Musical instruments

....

....

....

....

....



Lessons 5-6 Writing & Project

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



dance (v) (n)
يرقص - رقص



dancer
راقص



folk dancing
رقص شعبي



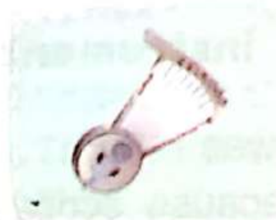
Raqs Assaya
الرقص بالعصايا



Tahtib
التحطيب (المبارزة بالعصي)



drum
طبلة



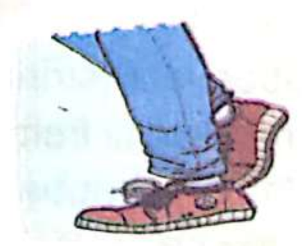
simsimeya
السمسمية



rhythm
إيقاع



perform
يؤدي



step (v)
يخطو

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



lively
مليء بالنشاط



colorful
مزركش الألوان



famous
مشهور

Folk music **is linked** to Egyptian culture.



is linked
مرتبط بـ



stick
عصا



fighting
عِراك



costume
زي



dark
غامق



plain
سادة



patterned
كارو



special patterns
أنماط خاصة



different areas
أماكن مختلفة



location
موقع



geography
جغرافيا



history
تاريخ



culture
ثقافة



attractions
أماكن الجذب



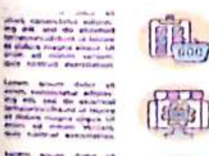
entertainment
متعة - تسلية



facts
حقائق



definitions
تعريفات



details
تفاصيل



description
وصف



high mountain
جبل عالي



art exhibition
معرض فني

Workbook



craft
حرفة يدوية



skilled
ماهر



carpet making
صناعة السجاد



tent
خيمة



khayameya
خيامية (فن التطريز والزخرفة على الأقمشة)



create
يبتكر



decorate
يزين - يزخرف



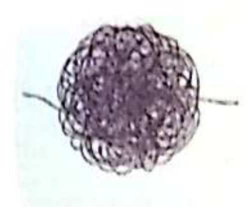
occasion
مناسبة



wedding
زفاف



headings
عناوين



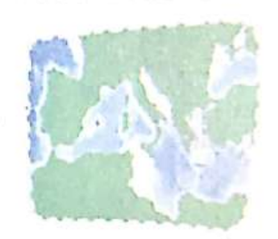
complicated
معقد



stores
محلات



coastline
ساحل



Mediterranean Sea
البحر المتوسط

Definitions

location	: where a place is in the country.
geography	: the environment and any natural features.
attractions	: what you can do and see in a place.
history	: information about what happened here in the past.
culture	: traditional art, entertainment, food, and music.

Read and learn





1. مرتبط بـ
2. من المحتمل
3. مشهور
4. بحذر
5. يبدو مثل
6. قناة السويس
7. الموسيقيين
8. علاوة على

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to ❶ the folk music of different areas.

Nubian dancing is lively and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm of the music.

Raqs Assaya is probably ❷ the most famous ❸ dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The dancers use sticks (Assaya) and step quickly in special patterns. The Tahtib is also from the tradition of Saidi music. The dancers carefully ❹ perform a dance with sticks in a way that looks like ❺ fighting. Dancers wear special costumes. These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned.

In the cities alongside the Suez Canal ❻, there are international types of music and dance. Musicians ❼ play the simsimeya, a Bedouin instrument, as well as ❽ drums.

Writing tip!

▶ When you write a description, use a mixture of adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more interesting.

◀ عندما تكتب وصف لشيئ ما، استخدم مزيج من الصفات والظروف لتجعل موضوعك أكثر تشويقًا.

Writing tip!

▶ The first sentence (or sentences) of a paragraph is usually called the topic or introduction sentence. It explains the main idea of the paragraph. The last sentence in a paragraph usually presents a summary of the topic in other words. Topic sentences in paragraphs should be developed with facts, definitions, and details.

◀ أول جملة في الفقرة عادة تسمى (جملة الموضوع topic sentence) أو تسمى (مقدمة introduction) وهي تشرح الفكرة الأساسية للفقرة. آخر جملة في الفقرة هي عادة تقدم ملخص لأول جملة بكلمات مختلفة. جملة الموضوع أو المقدمة في الفقرة يجب أن تدعم بعد ذلك بحقائق وتعريفات وتفاصيل.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

music – dancers – lively – sticks

Nubian dancing is .... and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm of the ....
Raqs Assaya is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The .... use sticks (Assaya) and step quickly in special patterns.

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

instrument – dance – costumes – tradition

The Tahtib is also from the .... of Saidi music. The dancers carefully perform a .... with sticks in a way that looks like fighting. Dancers wear special .... These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. Egypt – dancing – Folk – has – a long – history – in.
   ▶ ....
2. costumes – wear – special – Dancers.
   ▶ ....
3. dancing – colorful – is – Nubian – lively – and.
   ▶ ....
4. to – make – used – People – paper – reeds – from – papyrus.
   ▶ ....
5. high – mountains – There – are – a river – next – to.
   ▶ ....

4 Match (A) with (B):

'A'	'B'
1. Location	a) information about what happened here in the past.
2. Geography	b) the environment and any natural features
3. Attractions	c) traditional art, entertainment, food, and music
4. History	d) where a place is in the country
5. Culture	e) what you can do and see in a place

5 Which section would these sentences go in?

History – Attractions – Culture – Location – Geography

1. There are high mountains next to a river. ▶ ....
2. There's an art exhibition at the museum and a market every Tuesday. ▶ ....
3. People play traditional music on string instruments. ▶ ....
4. It's in the north of the country. ▶ ....
5. People used to make paper from papyrus reeds. ▶ ....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions:

There is a long history of traditional crafts in Egypt. Two of the most popular crafts are khayameya and carpet making. In the past, tent makers created khayameya to decorate huge tents for weddings and other family occasions. Khayameya patterns are beautifully designed using different colors. Today you can buy khayameya in many traditional stores and markets. Carpet making is another Egyptian craft. A skilled person can work quickly, but it takes many years to learn how to make an Egyptian carpet. The patterns are bright and colorful and each carpet is made carefully, using Egyptian wool. Qashqai and Shirazi carpets are famous for their complicated patterns in red and blue.

1. In the past, who made khayameya?
   ▶ ....
2. What was khayameya made for?
   ▶ ....
3. Where can you buy khayameya?
   ▶ ....
4. How long does it take to learn how to make an Egyptian carpet?
   ▶ ....
5. What colors are often used in Egyptian carpets?
   ▶ ....

7 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

▸ Ideas to help you: *A type of music or dance you like*

➢ Use adjectives and adverbs to make your text interesting. Remember to develop your topic sentence by adding details, definitions or facts.

....

....

....

....

....





A Listening (8Ms)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4Ms)

A city is big. A village is small. A city is bigger than a town. A village is smaller than a town. My friend Tamer lives in a city. There is a beach. There are big hotels. There are lots of things to do. Sara lives in a town. There is a small playground. She plays with her friends in it. Maher lives in a village. There is a wide river and old houses. There are green fields with lots of trees and birds. Everything is pretty in the village.

1. A city is (smaller – bigger – older – younger) than a village.
2. Tamer lives in a (village – town – city – oasis).
3. Sara plays with her friends in the (park – playground – club – street).
4. Everything in the (street – city – town – village) is pretty.

2 Listen and complete: (4Ms)

Luxor is a governorate in Upper Egypt. It's in the south. Luxor is a big city. There are people, hotels and markets. There are temples in Luxor. The temples are very old. Millions of tourists come to Luxor every year. Luxor is hot. There isn't a beach, but there is the River Nile. The river is wide. You can see boats sailing in it.

1. Luxor is a .... in Upper Egypt.
2. Millions of .... come to Luxor every year.
3. There isn't a beach, but there is the .... in Luxor.
4. You can see .... sailing in the river.

B Reading (11Ms)

3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box: (3Ms)

fireman – policeman – How – Where

Aya : Is this a photo of your father?
Sahar : Yes, it's him.
Aya : What does your father do?
Sahar : He's a ....
Aya : .... does he work?
Sahar : He works in a police station.
Aya : .... does he go to work?
Sahar : He goes to work by car.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

Egypt is a beautiful Arab country in the north east of Africa. The first language in Egypt is Arabic. Egypt is famous for its fine weather, the pyramids, Egyptian Museum, Sphinx, Khan El Khalili and lots of other things. The River Nile, the longest river in the world, runs through <u>it</u>. Most of the Egyptians live in the Nile valley because its soil is very rich, so farmers are able to grow many crops.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The people of Egypt speak (Egyptian – Arabic – English).
2. Most Egyptians live in the (desert – River Nile – Nile valley).

B Answer these questions:

3. What's Egypt famous for?
▶ ....
4. What does the underlined word " it" refer to?
▶ ....

The Reader

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (4Ms)

1. The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in the world. (   )

2. Coral reefs are homes for many other animals. ( )

B **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

3. Tropical fish often have bright colors so they can (hide – hunt – jump – play) safely in a reef.
4. The Red Sea coral reef is about (4 – 4,0 – 4,00 – 4,000) kilometers long.

C Writing (11Ms)

6 **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:** (4Ms)

1. My friends bought a new ball. It's (yours – theirs – hers – ours).
2. This is my desk. It's (I – my – his – mine).
3. My mom likes her new kitchen. It's (his – hers – she – theirs).
4. This is your money, Tamer. It's (yours – your – his – hers).

7 **Order the words to make correct sentences:** (2Ms)

1. south – Egypt – was – Upper – in – the.

▶ ....

2. community – can – be – part of – What – your?

▶ .... ?

8 **Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:** (5Ms)

My community

Words to help you: family – friends – school – neighborhood

....

....

....

....

....

Theme (2)
Myself and others



Unit 4

City and country
المدينة والريف



In this unit I will ....

- compare life in the city and in the country.
- form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
- read about crafts and heritage industries.
- use subordinating conjunctions in sentences.
- multiply and divide numbers.
- add and subtract fractions.
- plan smart growth for a city.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**my local area:** community, neighborhood, citizenship **history:** dynasty, hieroglyphs, pharaoh, scribe governorates of Egypt, capital city **music:** clapping, ney, oboe, oud, qanun, rebaba, shabbaba, simsimeya, string instrument, wind instrument
Language	This is my neighborhood. It's mine. That's your bike. It's yours. Important dynasties ruled Egypt for many years.
Reading	**A text about the history of ancient Egypt;** texts about folk music and folk dancing
Writing	**Describing your community;** a paragraph describing folk music or dance
Speaking	**Talking about where you live;** group work to make a tourist information guide
Life skills	**Respect for diversity:** the different governorates of Egypt **Communication:** a tourist information guide
Values	**- Curiosity** **- Participation**
Issues and challenges	**- Loyalty and belonging** **- National unity** **- Awareness of duties and rights**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** ancient Egyptian history; the governorates of Egypt **Music:** traditional Egyptian music and dance

Lesson 1 Rural and Urban Places

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



city
مدينة



village
قرية



rural
ريفي



urban
مدني - حضري



sparse
ضئيل- قليل



dense
كثيف



densely populated
مكتظة بالسكان



sparsely populated
قليلة السكان



population
عدد السكان



congestion
زحام



isolated
معزول



pedestrian
أحد المشاة



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



Greater Cairo
القاهرة الكبرى



metropolitan area
منطقة حضرية



inhabitants
السكان



services
خدمات



environment
بيئة



traditional
تقليدى



busy place
مكان مزدحم





workshop
ورشة

close to
بالقرب من

It's an isolated place. We have services close to my home **though**.



though
على الرغم من



Read and learn



Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants, so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion. If you are a pedestrian, you have to be very careful.



Hi there. I'm Zein. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely populated – only about 700 people live here. It's also a very traditional place. It's in the desert so it's an isolated place, too. We have a lot of services close to my family's home though, like shops, workshops, and my school.

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The oldest city in Egypt is probably Fayoum. Archeologists say that people started living there more than 6,000 years ago.

ربما تكون الفيوم هي أقدم مدينة مصرية. يقول علماء الآثار أن الناس بدأوا العيش هناك منذ أكثر من 6000 عام.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

pedestrian – populated – congestion – inhabitants

I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely .... There are more than 20 million ...., so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also .... If you are a pedestrian, you have to be very careful.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

village – services – isolated – sparsely

Ehab : Hello, Zain.

Zain : Hi.

Ehab : Where do you live?

Zain : I live in a small village.

Ehab : Where is it?

Zain : It's in the desert so it's an .... place.

Ehab : How many people live there?

Zain : It's .... populated – only about 700 people live here.

Ehab : Do you have any services there?

Zain : Yes, we have a lot of .... close to my family's home though, like shops, workshops, and my school.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. more – are – than – There – inhabitants – 20 million.
 ▶ ....
2. is – a – Cairo – area – metropolitan.
 ▶ ....

3. do – you – Where – live?

▶ .... ?

4. is – very – a – busy – Cairo – place.

▶ ....

5. have – You – to – careful – be – very.

▶ ....

6. are – services – What – there?

▶ ....

7. are – a – There – cars – lot – of.

▶ ....

8. a – is – very – place – It – traditional.

▶ ....

9. it – Is – sparsely – or – populated – densely?

▶ .... ?

10. a lot of – have – services – We – my home – close to.

▶ ....

4 A- Read the texts again and answer the questions:

1. Where does Fareeda live?

▶ ....

2. How many people live in Cairo?

▶ ....

3. What should you do if you are a pedestrian?

▶ ....

4. Why is Cairo a very busy place?

▶ ....

5. Where does Zein live?

▶ ....

6. Why is it an isolated place?

▶ ....

7. What services are there in the village?

▶ ....

Circle the correct word:

8. Fareeda lives in (a rural - an urban) environment. There (are - aren't) a lot of inhabitants. The population is (sparse - dense).
9. Zein lives in (a rural - an urban) environment. There (are - aren't) a lot of inhabitants. The population is (sparse - dense).

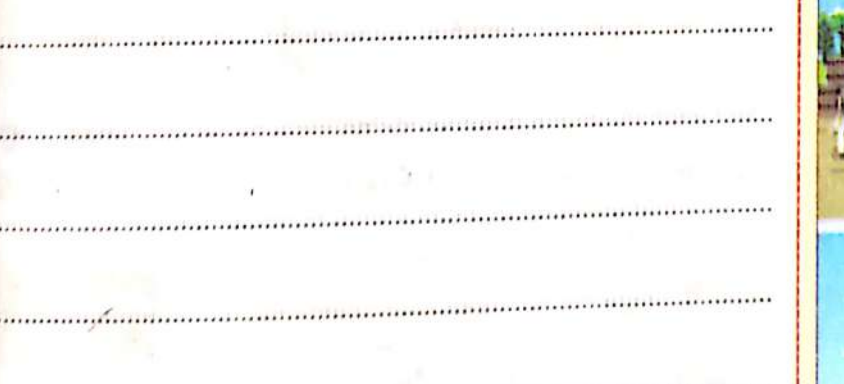
5 Read and write (city) or (village) or (both):

1. About 700 people live here. ▶ ....
2. There are more than 20 million inhabitants here. ▶ ....
3. This is a busy area and there are a lot of cars. ▶ ....
4. This is a metropolitan area. ▶ ....
5. There are shops, workshops, and a school here. ▶ ....

6 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

The village, town or city where I live

Words to help you: Where - population - inhabitants - services







....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Lesson 2 Language





the Nile
النيل



farmer
فلاح



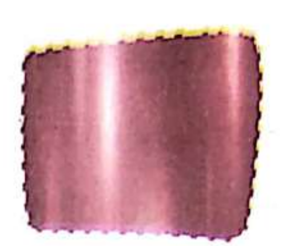
grow
يزرع



natural resources
مصادر طبيعية



coal
الفحم



copper
النحاس



river
نهر



street
شارع



farm
مزرعة



gosling
وزة صغيرة



develop
يتطور



grown up
بالغ - بالغون



lucky
محظوظ



in common
مشترك



Read and learn



My name's Waleed and I live in a small village on the Nile.

My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions.

We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes. There are some donkeys in my village, but my family doesn't have one now.

You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese on the river.

My family lives in a traditional home. There are seven people living in it. There are two men in my family – my dad and grandpa – and two women – my mom and grandma, and of course, there are some children too! I have two sisters, but there aren't any babies because we're all grown up. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

More than half of the world's population lives in cities.

يعيش أكثر من نصف سكان العالم في مدن.

Grammar Study



The plural الجمع

تجمع معظم الأسماء في الإنجليزية بإضافة حرف « s » إلى آخر الكلمة.

farm → farms	onion → onions	door → door	book → books
bag → bags	pen → pens	car → cars	tree → trees

« es » plurals

الأسماء المنتهية بـ « s - ss - sh - ch - x - o » نُضيف لها « es » عند الجمع.

brush → brushes	potato → potatoes	bus → buses
watch → watches	box → boxes	glass → glasses

Nouns ending in « y »

- إذا كان الاسم منتهي بـ « y » يسبقها حرف متحرك « a - e - i - o - u » فإنها تبقى كما هي ونجمع الإسم بإضافة « s » فقط .
- أما إذا كان الاسم منتهي بـ « y » يسبقها حرف ساكن فإنها تُحول إلى « ies » عند الجمع .

city → cities	monkey → monkeys
baby → babies	boy → boys

Nouns ending in « f - fe »

- إذا كان الاسم منتهي بـ « f » أو « fe » يُحولا إلى « ves » عند الجمع.

wolf → wolves	loaf → loaves
leaf → leaves	knife → knives

- بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تستخدم كمفرد وجمع مثل:

sheep → sheep	fish → fish

- يوجد أسماء شاذة ليس لها قاعدة عند الجمع:

man → men	tooth → teeth	foot → feet
woman → women	child → children	goose → geese
person → people	mouse → mice	policeman → policemen

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

goats – geese – grows – village

I live in a small .... on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He .... tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep, two buffaloes and some donkeys in my village. You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian .... on the river.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box

family – babies – traditional – urban

Hazem : How are you, Waleed?

Waleed: Fine. I hope you're too.

Hazem : Do you live in an apartment or a house?

Waleed: My family and I live in a .... house.

Hazem : How many people are there in your ....?

Waleed : There are seven people in my family.

Hazem : Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Waleed : Yes. I have two sisters, but there aren't any .... because we're all grown up.

Hazem : Are you a happy family?

Waleed : Of course we're very happy.

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. My – dad – is – a – farmer.
   ▶ ....
2. six – are – There – sheep – and – buffaloes – two.
   ▶ ....
3. you – any brothers – have – Do – sisters – or?
   ▶ ....
4. in – live – a small – I – village – the Nile – on.
   ▶ ....
5. lives – in – My – a traditional – home – family.
   ▶ ....
6. tomatoes, – grows – potatoes, – He – dates, – and onions.
   ▶ ....
7. the – difference – between – a city – What's – a village – and?
   ▶ .... ?
8. are – some – my – village – There – donkeys – in.
   ▶ ....

9. can – see – You – the – cats – in – street.

▶ ....

4 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Where does Waleed live?

▶ ....

2. What does Waleed's dad do (his job)?

▶ ....

3. What does Waleed's dad grow?

▶ ....

4. How many donkeys does his dad have?

▶ ....

5. Where can you see the Egyptian geese?

▶ ....

6. How many people are there in Waleed's family?

▶ ....

5 Write the plural form to the following words:

1. donkey ....
2. woman ....
3. potato ....
4. buffalo ....
5. goose ....
6. brother ....
7. tomato ....
8. date ....
9. person ....
10. sister ....
11. baby ....
12. man ....
13. child ....
14. sheep ....

Lesson 3 Language


carpet workshop
ورشة سجاد

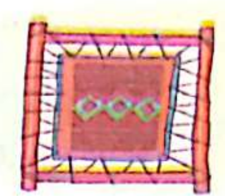

warp
أساس (هيكل) السجادة


dye (v)(n)
يصبغ - صبغة


dyed yarn
خيط (غزل) مصبوغ


natural dyes
أصباغ طبيعية


synthetic dyes
أصباغ صناعية


loom
نول النسيج


weave
ينسج


weaving
نسيج

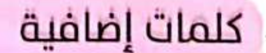

spin
يغزل


spun
مغزول


spinning
غزل


craft
حرفة - صنعة


artisan
حرفي - صنيعي

Extra Vocabulary  كلمات إضافية


geometric patterns
أنماط هندسية


wool
صوف



structure
هيكل - أساسى



how much work
كمية العمل



skill
مهارة



by hand
يدوى



machine
آلة



guide
مرشد



explain
يشرح



collect
يجمع



guess
يخمن



wonder
يتساءل



dry
يجفف



boil
يغلي



pick out
ينتقى - يختار



ready
جاهز - مستعد

so that	لكي	as soon as	بمجرد أن
while	بينما - أثناء	every time	كل مرة
even though	على الرغم من	before	قبل
although	على الرغم من	after	بعد

Workbook



audience
الجمهور



concert
حفلة موسيقية



journalist
صحفى



vacation
إجازة


chat
يدردش


headache
صداع


chemical materials
مواد كيميائية


thief
لص - حرامي

Read and learn

Visiting a Carpet Workshop



Last summer I really wanted to learn about traditional Egyptian crafts ①. So, my grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop ② so that I could learn about this craft. The guide explained how the artisans ③ make the carpets while we watched them weave. First, they collect the wool from sheep. They have to clean, wash, and dry the wool before they can use it. The artisans spin the wool to make it into yarn ④ after they clean it. Then, they need to dye ⑤ the yarn - that is how it gets its color. I think the bright colors are the most beautiful ones even though some people prefer dark colors. These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes, although some other workshops use synthetic dyes ⑥. My grandma and I like the natural vegetable dyes as they are more traditional. So, now I guess you're wondering ⑦ how they dye the wool. Well, I learned that different plants and roots are first grown in a rural village. Then they use these plants and roots to make beautiful dyes to color the wool. They have to boil the yarn with the dyes, and then let it dry. As soon as the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet. Before the artisans can weave the carpets, they have to make the warp ⑧. The warp is the structure of the carpet. They make the warp using spun Egyptian cotton ⑨. Later, they use the warp and the dyed wool to make beautiful carpets. The artisans make the carpets by hand using a machine called a loom ⑩. They add the different colored yarn to make geometric patterns. My grandma let me pick out a carpet for my bedroom. Every time I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make just one carpet.

① حِرَف
② ورشة غزل ونسيج
③ حرفيين
④ بكر غزل
⑤ يصبغوا
⑥ صبغات صناعية
⑦ تتساءل
⑧ أساس السجادة
⑨ قطن مصري مغزول
⑩ نول النسيج



Grammar Study

Conjunctions روابط

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن الغرض.

so that لكي

▶ I save some money so that I can buy a new bike.

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين تزامنا في وقتٍ واحدٍ.

while بينما - أثناء

▶ The teacher talked to us while we listened carefully.

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض.

even though على الرغم من

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض.

although على الرغم من

▶ He missed the bus although (even though) he got up early.

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث يقع مباشرة بعد الآخر.

as soon as بمجرد أن

▶ As soon as we enter the classroom, the lesson begins.

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث دائم الحدوث عند حدوث حدث آخر.

every time كل مرة

▶ I greet my teacher every time I see her.

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سبق آخر.

before قبل

○ رابط يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع بعد حدث آخر.

after بعد

▶ I brush my teeth before I go to bed. ▶ I go to bed after I brush my teeth.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

artisans – carpets – crafts – workshop

Last summer I really wanted to learn about traditional Egyptian .... So, my grandma took me to a spinning and weaving .... so that I could learn about this craft. The guide explained how the .... make the carpets while we watched them weave.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. wanted to – I – traditional – Egyptian – learn about – crafts.
   ▶ ....
2. a – and – It's – spinning– workshop – weaving.
   ▶ ....
3. spin – the wool – The artisans – to make – yarn – it – into.
   ▶ ....
4. prefer – people – dark – Some – colors.
   ▶ ....
5. need – They – to – dye – yarn – the.
   ▶ ....
6. use – workshops – Some – dyes – synthetic.
   ▶ ....
7. artisans – use – These – dyes – vegetable – natural.
   ▶ ....
8. warp – is – the – the carpet – The – structure – of.
   ▶ ....
9. collect – sheep – the – They – wool – from.
   ▶ ....
10. make – the – artisans– carpets – The – hand – by.
   ▶ ....

3 Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1. What is the warp?

   a) It is a synthetic dye. b) It is the structure of the carpet.

2. What do artisans use to make a carpet?

a) A loom. b) Dark colors.

3. What are synthetic dyes?

a) Dyes made of natural vegetables.

b) Dyes made from chemical materials.

4 Read the text and number the correct order:

1. First, the wool is collected from the sheep. ☐
2. Then they dye the yarn using dyes made from plants and roots. ☐
3. They have to clean, wash and dry the wool before they can use it. ☐
4. Nadia's grandma took her to a spinning and weaving workshop. ☐
5. Artisans spin the wool to make it into yarn. ☐
6. When the yarn is dry, the artisans can weave a carpet. ☐
7. The guide at the workshop explained how the artisans make the carpets. ☐

5 Complete using the following words:

after - although – As soon as - before
even though – Every time – so that - while

1. My grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop .... I could learn about this craft.
2. The guide explained how the artisans make the carpet .... we watched them weave.
3. They have to clean, wash, and dry the wool .... they can use it.
4. The artisans spin the wool to make it into yarn .... they clean it.
5. I think the bright colors are the most beautiful ones .... some people prefer dark colors.
6. These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes, ... some other workshops use synthetic dyes.

7. .... the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.
8. .... I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make a carpet.

6 Choose the correct word:

1. I study hard (although – so that) I can get high grades.
2. The tour guide explained how the artisans make carpet (so that – while) we watched them weave.
3. I always wash my hands (before – while) I have my meal.
4. My brother was very tired (after – so) he worked hard.
5. (Before – After) I went to the club, I met my friends there.
6. I opened the door (after – while) the door bell rang.

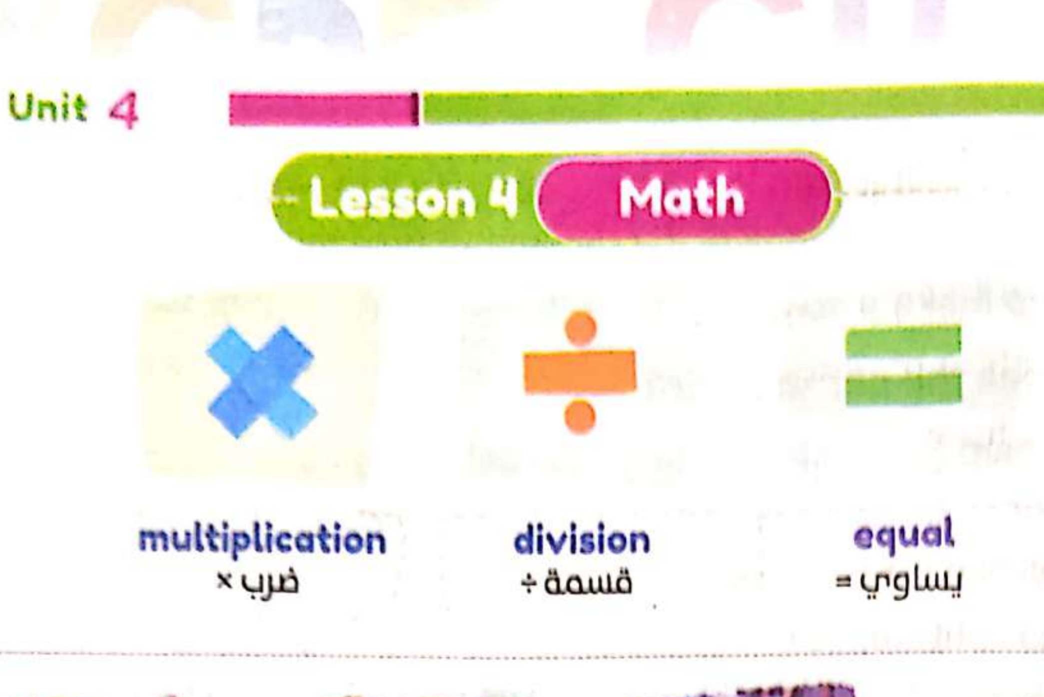
7 Match A with B:

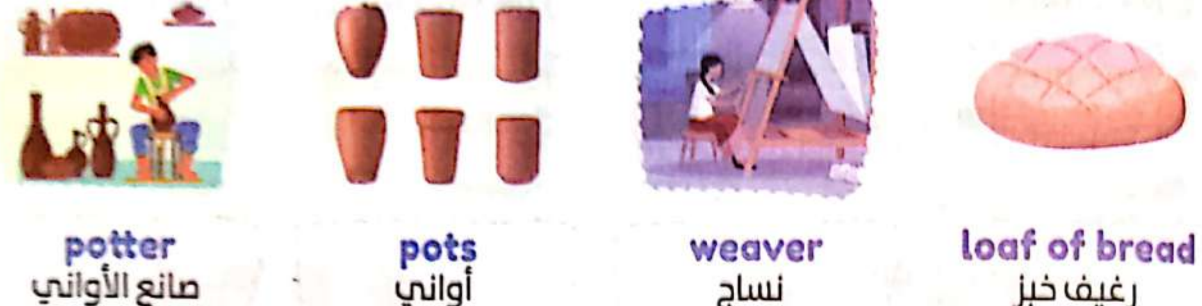
'A'	'B'
1. Dad finished all his work	a) we traveled to Hurghada.
2. She refused to have dinner with us	b) although she was hungry.
3. Aser followed his teacher's advice	c) even though he was tired.
4. My mother watched us	d) before I go to bed.
5. I telephoned the police	e) so that he could do well in school.
6. I always do my homework	f) as soon as I saw the thief.
7. After we took our vacation,	g) while we played in the garden.

8 Complete the following sentences:

1. I do my homework so that ....
2. .... while the teacher is talking.
3. I say thank you after ....
4. .... as soon as I get home from school.

Lesson 4 Math





Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Answer these multiplication problems:

1. There are 15 farmers in Lama's village. Each farmer has 35 sheep. How many sheep are in Lama's village?

   ▶ ....

2. There are 21 weavers working in a weaving workshop. Each weaver can make 24 carpets each year. How many carpets does the workshop produce each year?

   ▶ ....

3. Hany's family has 36 geese. Each goose has 8 babies, called goslings. How many goslings are there?

   ▶ ....

2 Answer these division problems:

1. There are 48 children in Sherif's class. His teacher wants the children to work on a project in groups of 6. How many groups do the children have to make?

   ▶ ....

2. Amira's hens laid 240 eggs. She wants to sell the eggs at the market. If they can put 6 eggs in each box, how many boxes do they need?

   ▶ ....

3. Amir grew 693 kilos of potatoes. He can put 3 kilos of potatoes in each sack. How many sacks does he need?

   ▶ ....

4. The potters made 6,342 pots last year. They sold the pots at 6 different markets. How many pots did they sell at each market?

   ▶ ....

3 Answer the following problems:

1. There are 9 potters making pots in the workshop. Each potter can make 128 pots a month. How many pots do the potters make each month?

   ▶ ....

2. Salma picked 180 tomatoes from her tomato plants. She can sell 4 tomatoes in a bag. She sells all her tomatoes. How many bags does she sell?

   ▶ ....

3. The children are going to spend $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sports lesson running, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sports class jumping and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sports class playing a ball game. How much of the class will they spend running and jumping?

   ▶ ....



Lessons 5-6 Writing & Project



smart growth
نمو ذكي



plan (v) (n)
يخطط - خطة



planner
مخطط



improve
يحسن



lives (sign: life)
حيوات



apartment
شقة



public transportation
النقل العام



government offices
مكاتب الحكومة



housing
الإسكان



industry
الصناعة



green spaces
مساحات خضراء



make sure
يتأكد



Read and learn

Writing tip!

- In longer texts, there is an introduction which presents the general idea of the text. The conclusion part comes at the end to present a summary of the text's main idea and tells the reader what to do with the information you presented in your text.

Writing tip!

- When you use clear paragraphs, it's easier for people to understand your writing. Use several short paragraphs instead of one or two long ones. You can give each paragraph a heading like Dina did, too.

Alexandria



I'm Dina and I'm going to tell you about myself today.

I live in Alexandria. It's a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea. As you might know, it's the second largest city in Egypt with a population of more than 5 million people. It has an important port and there is a lot of industry here too.

I live with my family in an apartment in a neighborhood called Amrya. There are 6 people in my family: my parents, my grandparents, my brother Magdy and me. Our apartment isn't big, but it isn't small either.

I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family. I love my city very much and I hope you visit Alexandria one day.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

apartment – Alexandria – city – population

I live in Alexandria. It's a beautiful .... on the Mediterranean Sea. As you might know, it's the second largest city in Egypt with a .... of more than 5 million people. It has an important port and there is a lot of industry here too. I live with my family in an .... in a neighborhood called Amrya.

2 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. is – a beautiful – Mediterranean Sea – city – on – Alexandria – the.
   ▶ ....
2. in – Egypt – is – the – Alexandria – second – largest – city.
   ▶ ....
3. live – with – my – apartment – family – I – in – an.
   ▶ ....
4. has – port – an – Alexandria – important.
   ▶ ....
5. visit – hope – you – I – one day – Alexandria.
   ▶ ....
6. can – walk – People – school – to work – or.
   ▶ ....
7. are – green – for people – spaces – There – to enjoy.
   ▶ ....

3 Read the passage, then answer the questions below:

I'm Dina. I live in Alexandria. I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family. I love my city very much.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Dina lives in (Cairo – Giza – Alexandria).
2. You can buy anything you need at the (schools – shops – hospitals).

B Answer these questions:

3. Why does Dina like her city?
   ▶ ....
4. What's Dina's favorite place?
   ▶ ....

4 Complete using the following words:

green - cars - environment - doctors - plan - walk

What is Smart Growth?

Smart growth is a way to 1 .... new areas of a city.

Smart growth planners want to protect the 2 .... and improve the lives of people living in them. Here are some of the ideas behind smart growth:

- People can 3 .... to work or school.
- There's good public transportation and no 4 ....
- People have all of the services that they need close to their homes: Shops, markets, 5 .... government offices, etc.
- There are 6 .... spaces for people to enjoy.

5 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

- a text about your city. Use Dina's text as a model. Remember to add an introduction and a conclusion to your text.

Don't forget to write about:

- Your city location, population and famous places.
- Your neighborhood: where you live and who you live with.
- What you like about your areas: your favorite places and services.

....

....

....

....

....

....





A Listening (8Ms)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4Ms)

My name is Arwa. My family is small. I have one brother and one sister. My grandpa and grandma are old. They are kind and funny. They have gray hair. My dad is tall. He has straight hair. He's kind. My sister is a baby. She's funny. She has short hair. My brother is young. He's eight years old. He's funny. He has curly hair. I love my family very much.

1. Arwa's family is (big – small – tall – long).
2. Grandpa and grandma are (young – fast – sad – kind).
3. Arwa's dad has (straight – curly – dark – long) hair.
4. Arwa's brother is (6 – 7 – 8 – 9) years old.

2 Listen and complete: (4Ms)

Our environment is very important. It's the place we live and work in. So, we should keep it clean and healthy. Good people look after their environment. Good people don't drop litter. They put it in the recycle bin. Good people plant trees. Good people save water and don't waste it. Good people recycle plastic, paper and other materials.

1. The .... is the place we live and work in.
2. Good people don't drop ....
3. Good people save water and don't .... it.
4. Good people .... plastic, paper and other materials.

B Reading (11Ms)

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3Ms)

problems – storm – protect – flood

When a lot of rain falls in a very short time, there's .... There is too much water, and the streets, buildings and other places flood. When there are floods, there can be big .... Flood water can ruin homes, shops, and offices. It can wash away roads or make bridges and homes collapse. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to .... everyone from floods.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

The park is the place where people sit under green trees. They enjoy seeing the beautiful flowers. Too many people go to the park on holidays. It is important to keep the park clean and tidy. But some children pick flowers and walk on grass. Some people take much food with them to the park. They do not put litter in the bins. This is not good. We should keep our parks clean to enjoy them at any time.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The red word "them" refers to (people – parks - children).
2. We should put litter in the (grass – park – bins).

B Answer these questions:

3. What do some children do?
   ▶ ....
4. How can we keep the park clean?
   ▶ ....

The Reader

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (4Ms)

1. Grandpa's mother taught him how to sew. (   )
2. Rasha is great at math and working out problems. (   )

B **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

3. Grandpa wanted to be an engineer or a (driver – teacher – doctor – farmer).
4. (Lobna – Doha – Engy – Rasha) invents things all the time and has good ideas.

C Writing (11Ms)

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (4Ms)

1. (So that – Even though – Every time – Before) we see our grandma, we run to greet her.
2. The farmer has five (sheep – goat – cow – horse).
3. They went to the theatre (as soon as – so that – although – While) they could see the new show.
4. There's one (men – women – children – child) in the park.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. are – buffaloes – six – sheep – There – and – two.

▶ ....

2. you – sisters – have – Do – any – brothers – or?

▶ .... ?

8 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements: (5Ms)

A visit to a clothes factory

Words to help you: last week – school trip – clothes factory – cloth – scissors – cutting table – sew – different things – trousers – dresses

....

....

....

....

....



Theme (2)
Myself and others





Resources in our world
موارد في عالمنا

In this unit I will ....

- identify fossil fuels and the problems with them.
- understand the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.
- use the correct form of third person present singular verbs.
- explain different types of renewable energy sources.
- match and correctly use pronouns.
- recognize and use vocabulary related to jobs.
- understand how to be a good team member.
- write an email to apply for a job.
- design a vehicle that runs on a renewable energy source.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Natural resources:** renewable, non-renewable; coal, crude oil, fossil fuel, metal, mineral, natural gas, oil well, petroleum, plastic, soil, stone, water, wood - wave power, wind power, tidal power, metropolitan, solar power, solar energy, electrical energy, mechanical energy. **Careers:** application, career, experience, train, promotion, skill, talent
Language	The baby cries when she's hungry. Lara did her science project on global warming. Wael did his science project on tidal power. Both children presented their projects on Thursday.
Reading	A factual text about natural resources; a text about renewable energy
Writing	an email to apply for a job; notes about a design
Speaking	**Describing natural resources;** a discussion about teamwork
Listening	**A discussion about fossil fuels;** a job interview
Life skills	**Collaboration:** how to be a good team member **Critical thinking and creativity:** design a vehicle that runs on a renewable energy source
Values	**Respect - Work ethics**
Issues and challenges	**Environmental responsibility** **Sustainable development - Entrepreneurship**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** renewable and non-renewable resources **Science:** the role of science in improving people's lives



Lesson 1 Natural Resources

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس








natural resources
موارد طبيعية

renewable resources
موارد متجددة

non-renewable resources
موارد غير متجددة



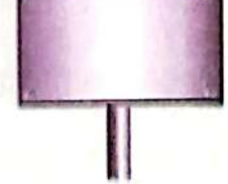



materials
مواد خام

wood
خشب

soil
تربة

water
مياه



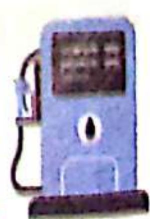
minerals
معادن

metal
معدن

gold
ذهب

silver
فضة



stone
صخر - حجارة

plastic
بلاستيك

petroleum
بترول - نفط

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



nature
الطبيعة



on Earth
على الكرة الأرضية



ground
أرض



purposes
أغراض



forest
غابة



construct
يشيد



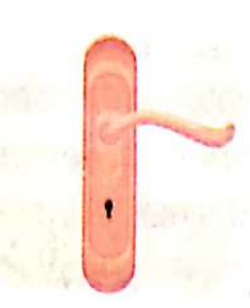
building
مبنى



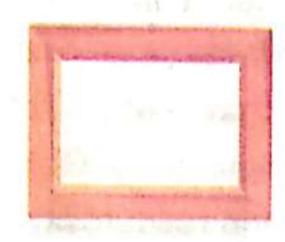
bridge
كوبري



objects
أشياء



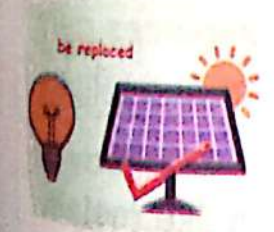
handle
مقبض



frame
إطار



are grown
يُزرعوا



be replaced
يستبدلوا



run out
ينفد



use up
يستهلك

Gold and silver are two common ones.



common
مشهور





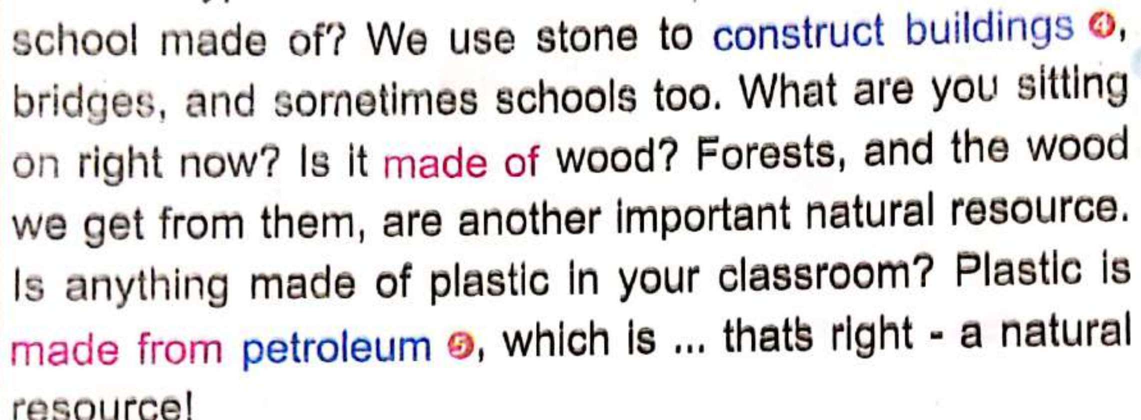
Our Natural Resources



1. موارد طبيعية
2. مواد خام
3. أغراض
4. لتشيد مباني
5. بترول
6. مقبض
7. إطار
8. أنواع من المعادن
9. شائعين
10. تستبدل طبيعيًا
11. ينفذوا
12. الماء المنحدر
13. بمجرد أن

Natural resources ❶ are materials that we get from nature.

People use these materials ❷ for different purposes ❸. If you look around your classroom, you will probably see different types of them. What is your school made of? We use stone to construct buildings ❹, bridges, and sometimes schools too. What are you sitting on right now? Is it made of wood? Forests, and the wood we get from them, are another important natural resource. Is anything made of plastic in your classroom? Plastic is made from petroleum ❺, which is ... that's right - a natural resource!



Can you find any minerals in your classroom? What about the door ❻ handle, the window frame ❼, or the watch your teacher is wearing? Is part of your desk or chair metal? There are many different types of metal, which are types of minerals ❽. Gold and silver are two common ❾ ones. And they are all natural resources.

The water you drink at lunch is a natural resource. Where do the potatoes we eat come from? They're grown in the ground, and this ground is made up of what we call soil. So yes, soil too, is a natural resource.

Some resources are what we call renewable. Renewable resources can be naturally replaced ❿ when they run out ⓫. The sun, wind and falling water ⓬ are examples of renewable resources.

Then there are non-renewable resources. These are things like metals and petroleum. Once ⓭ we have used all of them up, we can't get any more here on Earth.

Exercises on Lesson



1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

resources – materials – purposes – nature

Natural resources are .... that we get from ....
People use these materials for different purposes. If you look around your classroom, you will probably see different types of them. Stone and wood are all natural .... ! Minerals and metal are also natural resources.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

wind – petroleum – non-renewable – Renewable

Ghada : Good morning, teacher.
Teacher : Good morning, Ghada.
Ghada : Could you tell me some information about renewable resources?
Teacher : .... resources can be naturally replaced when they run out.
Ghada : Would you give me examples of renewable resources?
Teacher : The sun, wind and falling water are examples of renewable resources.
Ghada : What about .... resources?
Teacher : They cannot be replaced. Once we have used all of them up, we can't get any more here on Earth.
Ghada : Would you give me examples of non-renewable resources?
Teacher : These are things like metals and ....

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. stone – to – We – buildings – use – construct.
 ▶ ....
2. you – are – What – sitting – right now – on?
 ▶ .... ?
3. you – is – drink – resource – The water – a natural.
 ▶ ....

4. of – It – made – wood – Is?

▶ ....?

5. school – Is – your – What – of – made?

▶ ....?

6. these materials – use – People – purposes – for – different.

▶ ....

7. petroleum – Is – made – Plastic – from.

▶ ....

8. you – find – your classroom – any – Can – minerals – In?

▶ ....?

9. and silver – are – Gold – two – common – metals.

▶ ....

10. resources – naturally – can – Renewable – be – replaced.

▶ ....

4 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. What are natural resources?

▶ ....

2. What's the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources?

▶ ....

3. What renewable and non-renewable resources can you find in your home?

▶ ....

5 Read the text again and circle T (true) or F (false):

1. Natural resources are made by people T / F
2. Many classroom objects are made from natural resources. T / F
3. Stone and wood are natural resources. T / F
4. Plastic is made from metal. T / F
5. Gold and silver are a type of stone. T / F
6. Renewable resources can be naturally replaced. T / F
7. Wind and falling water are examples of non-renewable resources. T / F
8. Non-renewable resources can't be replaced. T / F

6 Choose the correct word:

1. We use (plastic – stone – soil) to construct buildings and bridges.
2. Most beds, tables and chairs are made of (petroleum – minerals – wood).
3. Petroleum and minerals are (renewable – non-renewable) resources.
4. Cars and buses are made of (metal – stone – plastic).
5. Gold and silver are types of (petroleum – minerals – stone).
6. Most toys are made of (plastic – metal – stone).
7. The sun, wind and falling water are (renewable – non-renewable) resources.
8. Most rings and necklaces are made of (plastic – gold – wood) and silver.
9. (Renewable – Non-renewable) resources will run out in the future.
10. The ground is made up of (soil – water – wood).
11. Plastic is made from (stone – metal – petroleum).
12. (Renewable – Non-renewable) resources can be naturally replaced.

7 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

The natural materials we use in our life

Words to help you: stone - wood - plastic - minerals - metal

....

....

....

....

....

....

....



Lesson 2 Language

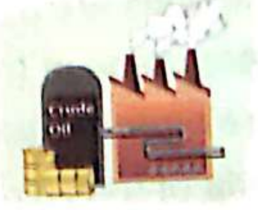
Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



fossil fuels
وقود حفري



fossil
حفرية



crude oil
بترول خام



natural gas
غاز طبيعي



coal
فحم



oil well
بئر بترول



power
طاقة



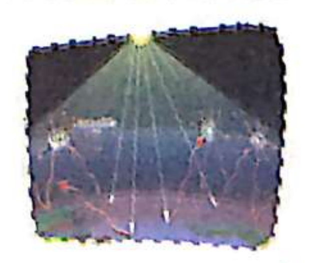
energy
طاقة



climate change
التغير المناخي



global warming
الإحتباس الحراري



greenhouse gases
غازات الإحتباس الحراري



dinosaur
ديناصور

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



burn
يحرق



heat (n)
حرارة



turn into
تتحول إلى

We burn the fuel to **produce** power or heat



produce
نتتج



problem
مشكلة



raise his hand
يرفع يده

Workbook



generate
يولد



electricity
كهرباء



atmosphere
الغلاف الجوي



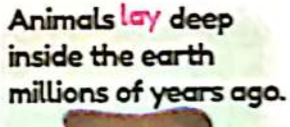
industry
الصناعة



heating
التدفئة



is taken out
يُستخرَج





lie (lay - lain)
يرقد



create
يُكوِن - يُنشيء





collect
يجمع



deep
عميق



Read and learn

Tip!

▶ A fuel is a material that we burn to produce power or heat.

◀ الوقود هو مادة نحرقها لإنتاج الطاقة أو التدفئة.



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

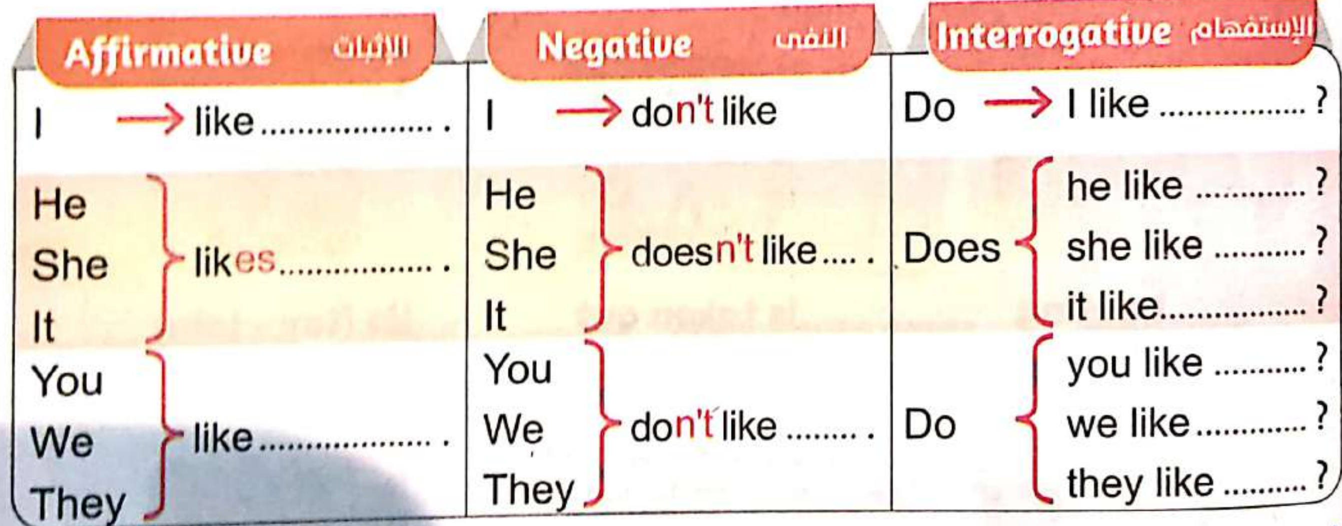
Today, around 80% of the energy used around the world comes from fossil fuels.

*حوالي 80٪ من الطاقة المستخدمة حول العالم اليوم تأتي من أنواع الوقود الحفري المختلفة.

Grammar Study



Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط



Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → like	I → don't like	Do → I like .... ?
He / She / It → likes................. .	He / She / It → doesn't like.... .	Does → he like .... ? / she like .... ? / it like................ ?
You / We / They → like................... .	You / We / They → don't like	Do → you like .... ? / we like.............. ? / they like .... ?

☆ يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل:

▶ I walk to school every day.

▶ I live in Cairo.

○ We use it to express facts or habits.

☆ يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق أو عادة (فعل متكرر الحدوث).

▶ I watch TV every day.

▶ I have a shower in the morning.

- We add (s or es) to the main verb if the subject is
(He – She – It – singular noun).
☆ نضيف للفعل (s أو es) إذا كان الفاعل (أي اسم مفرد - He - she - It).

▶ Mona helps her Mom. ▶ He likes fish.

- We add (es) to verbs that end in (ss – sh – ch – o – x).
☆ نضيف (es) للأفعال المنتهية بـ (ss - sh - ch - o - x) .

▶ go ⟶ goes	▶ brush ⟶ brushes
▶ watch ⟶ watches	▶ miss ⟶ misses

▶ Ahmed brushes his teeth in the morning.

- If the verb ends in (y) after a consonant, change (y) into (i) then add (es).
☆ لو انتهي الفعل بـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن ، تقلب إلي (i) قبل إضافة (es).

▶ fly ⟶ flies	▶ carry ⟶ carries
▶ study ⟶ studies	▶ try ⟶ tries

▶ He flies his kite on Friday.

☆ **In the negative form,** we use (don't - doesn't) then the bare verb.
☆ عند نفي زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم (don't - doesn't) ثم الفعل في المصدر.

▶ We don't go to school on Friday. ▶ Adel doesn't play in the street.

☆ **In the interrogative form,** we use (do – does) at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the bare verb.
☆ عند عمل سؤال على المضارع البسيط نبدأ السؤال بـ (do - does) أو نضع إحداهما بعد أداة الاستفهام مع الفعل في المصدر .

Does / does ▶▶▶ he / she / it (أي اسم مفرد)

Do / do ▶▶▶ I / you / we / they (أي اسم مفرد)

Do you like English? ➠ Yes, I do

Does Hala help her mom? ➠ No, she doesn't.

Where do you live? ➠ I live in Cairo.

What time does she eat her lunch? ➠ She eats her lunch at two o'clock.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Complete the text using the following words:

global warming - fossil fuels - coal - greenhouse gases - natural gas - petroleum

Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources. Oil, 1 .... and natural gas are fossil fuels.

Crude oil is taken out of the ground and made into 2 ....,

which we use in our cars, buses, and airplanes. Coal is taken from deep inside the earth and it is used to generate electricity.

Coal and 3 .... are used in our homes for heating and cooking.

Millions of years ago, when the plants and animals that used to live on the earth died, they lay deep inside the earth. After millions of years, they changed into 4 .... which we can use today to create energy.

However, when fossil fuels are burned, they create 5 .... These gases collect in the atmosphere. They are very bad for the environment.

They help to create 6 .... and they make the problems of climate change worse.

2 Use the verbs in bold to complete the sentences:

1. The baby .... when she's hungry. (cry)
2. Youssef's dad is a mechanic. He .... cars. (fix)
3. Talia sometimes .... TV after school. (watch)
4. My family .... to visit my grandparents on Fridays. (go)
5. Magdy .... his hand when he .... his exercises. (raise/ finish)
6. Our cat .... a lot of water when it's hot. (drink)

3 Complete the text using the correct form of following verbs:

brush - catch - do - dry - eat - finish - go
help - kiss - wake - wash - wash - watch

Gameela 1 .... up for school at 7 o'clock. First, she 2 .... her face. Then she 3 .... her breakfast and 4 .... her teeth. She 5 .... to school at 7:30. School 6 .... at 2 o'clock. She 7 .... the bus to go home. Then she 8 .... her homework. Sometimes she 9 .... her mom make dinner. Her brother Younis 10 .... and 11 .... the dishes with his father. Her family 12 .... a movie after dinner. Before going to bed, she 13 .... her mom and dad goodnight.

4 Choose the correct word:

1. My dad (drinking – drink – drinks) a cup of coffee after every meal.
2. He sometimes (read – reads – is reading) a story before going to bed.
3. Samira doesn't (like – likes – liking) watching animal programs.
4. (Does – Do – Are) she walk to school?
5. Do (he – they – it) play in the street?
6. They (drinking – drinks – drink) milk in the morning.
7. Do you like the boots? ▸ No, I (don't – doesn't – do).
8. Does he like the cat? ▸ Yes, he (do – does – doesn't).
9. Heba (plays – play – playing) basketball on Saturday.
10. Fathers often (work – works – working) day and night.
11. Grandma always (bake – bakes – baking) cakes.
12. We sometimes (swim – swims – swimming) in the sea.
13. Nada and Reem (playing – play – plays) tennis on the weekend.

14. He (get – getting – gets) up in the morning.
15. Ali (like – don't like – doesn't like) cherries.
16. I (doesn't – don't – haven't) visit my grandma on Monday.
17. (Does – Do – Doing) you like the food?
18. Manar (don't – doesn't – isn't) paint good pictures.
19. Amgad doesn't (watch – watches – watching) TV in the afternoon.
20. She (has – have – having) dinner with her dad.

5 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. I come home at two o'clock. (She)
   ▶ ....
2. She gets up at seven o'clock. (What time)
   ▶ ....
3. Amany helps her mom. (not)
   ▶ ....
4. He cleans the classroom. (They)
   ▶ ....
5. Yes, Yasmin helps her mom. (Does)
   ▶ ....
6. I have a big breakfast. (not)
   ▶ ....
7. Yes, we sometimes go to restaurants. (Do)
   ▶ ....
8. They help with the housework. (not)
   ▶ ....
9. She likes birds. (not)
   ▶ ....
10. We eat dinner at five o'clock. (He)
   ▶ ....

Lesson 3 Renewable Energy



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



wave power
طاقة الأمواج



tidal power
طاقة المد والجزر



wind power
طاقة الرياح



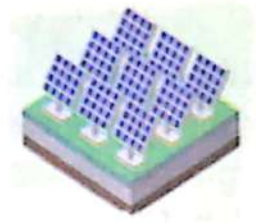
mechanical power
طاقة حركية



solar power
طاقة شمسية



solar panels
ألواح شمسية

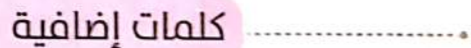


solar farm
مكان استقبال الطاقة الشمسية



transfer of energy
تحويل الطاقة

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية





school trip
رحلة مدرسية



perfect place
مكان مثالي



workers
عمال



big space
مساحة كبيرة



project
مشروع



destroy
يدمر



look after
يعتني بـ





truck
شاحنة

another kind
نوع آخر

lizard
سحلية






expensive
غالي

cheap
رخيص

dusty
مُترب

excited
مثار - فرحان






sunshine
ضوء الشمس

rainy
ممطر

ocean
محيط

lake
بحيرة



Read and learn

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The first windmills were used in western Asia almost 3,000 years ago to grind grain and pump water

أول طواحين هواء تم استخدامها في غرب آسيا منذ حوالي 3000 عام لطحن الحبوب وضخ المياه.

Solar Panels in the Desert

Seleem walks to school every day. The road is next to the desert. It is usually hot, sunny and dusty on the road.

Last year, there was nothing in the desert. Sometimes Seleem saw a lizard, but most of the time, he just saw rocks and sunshine.

Now things are different. He sees lots of workers and trucks in the desert. They are building a solar farm.

At school, Seleem's teacher asks the class a question. 'What is renewable energy?'

Seleem puts his hand up. 'Renewable energy is from a resource that won't run out,' he said.

'Very good,' said Mr Ali. 'We need to make electricity. We can burn fossil fuels like oil and gas, but they will run out. We can also make electricity from renewable resources like the wind and water. Tomorrow we will go on a short school trip to learn more about renewable energy here in Aswan.'

The next day, Seleem and his class are very excited. Mr Ali takes them to the new solar farm. They meet the workers.

Some of the workers are putting solar panels in the desert. Some workers are driving trucks. Some workers are engineers.

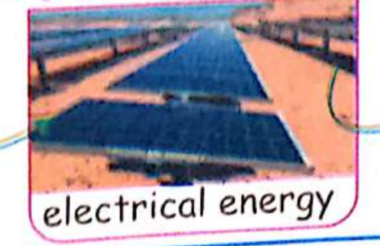
One of the engineers tells the class, 'We will have more electricity in the city soon, and in your school too! We have so much sunshine in the desert, so it is the perfect place for a solar farm. The solar panels collect energy from the sun and we can make that into electricity for our homes.'

We can't destroy energy. We can only change it from one kind of energy to another kind. This is called transfer of energy.

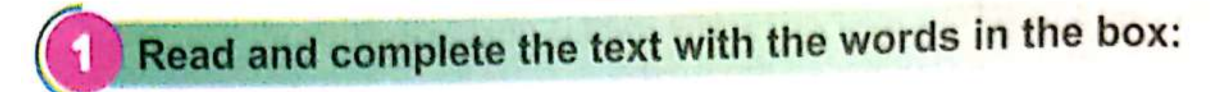
When we use solar panels to collect sunlight, the solar energy is turned into electrical energy. When you use this electrical energy for a television, it is now mechanical energy.

لا نستطيع تدمير الطاقة؛ ولكن يمكن تغييرها من نوع إلى نوع آخر وهذا يسمى تحويل الطاقة.
عندما نستخدم الألواح الشمسية لتجميع أشعة الشمس، الطاقة الشمسية تتحول إلى طاقة كهربية. وعندما نستخدم هذه الطاقة الكهربية للتلفاز فإنها تتحول إلى طاقة حركية.


solar energy


electrical energy


mechanical energy



Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

electrical – transfer – mechanical – energy

We can't destroy energy. We can only change it from one kind of energy to another kind. This is called .... of energy. When we use solar panels to collect sunlight, the solar energy is turned into .... energy. When you use this electrical energy for a television, it is now .... energy.

2 Read the passage, then answer the questions below:

We need to make electricity. We can burn fossil fuels like oil and gas, but they will run out. We can also make electricity from renewable resources like the wind and water. We have so much sunshine in the desert, so it is the perfect place for a solar farm. The solar panels collect energy from the sun and we can make that into electricity for our homes.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. We have so much (sunshine – water – metal) in the desert.
2. The solar (mills – turbines – panels) collect energy from the sun.

B Answer these questions:

3. What's the problem with fossil fuels?
   ▶ ....
4. Why is the desert the perfect place for a solar farm?
   ▶ ....

3 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. and – gas – Oil – are – fossil – fuels.
   ▶ ....
2. do – How – they – electricity – make?
   ▶ .... ?

3. walks – to – school – Seleem – day – every.
▶ ....

4. are – building – farm – They – a – solar.
▶ ....

5. next – is – The – road – to – desert – the.
▶ ....

6. solar – collect – The – energy – panels – the sun – from.
▶ ....

7. will go – we – on – Tomorrow – trip – a school.
▶ ....

8. the workers – panels – are – Some of – putting – solar.
▶ ....

4 Read the text again and circle T (true) or F (false):

1. Seleem lives in Alexandria. T / F
2. The weather is usually hot and sunny in the desert. T / F
3. The solar farm was built last year. T / F
4. The class goes on a trip to the solar farm. T / F
5. Some of the workers are putting solar panels in the desert. T / F
6. Trucks at the solar farm collect energy from the sun. T / F

5 Choose the correct answer:

1. Renewable energy is ....
   a) clean and it doesn't run out. b) cheap and easy to produce.

2. Solar panels don't work well if the weather ....
   a) is too hot. b) isn't sunny.

3. Wave power and tidal power ....
   a) only work in the sea or ocean. b) only work in lakes and rivers.

6 Circle T (true) or F (false):

1. Solar panels are expensive. T / F
2. Wind and water are fossil fuels. T / F
3. A large group of solar panels together is called a solar farm. T / F
4. The desert is a good place to put solar panels. T / F
5. It is often rainy in the desert. T / F
6. Solar panels are easy to look after. T / F

7. Solar power creates energy from the wind. T / F
8. Solar panels change solar energy into electrical energy. T / F

7 Complete using the following words:

cheap - expensive - panels - power - space

Solar panels are 1 .... and we can't make solar 2 .... on a rainy day. Also, solar farms need a very big 3 .... However, solar 4 .... are easy to look after, and electricity from solar power is 5 ....

8 Match (A) with (B):

'A'	'B'
1. We can't	a) electrical energy.
2. Transfer of energy is	b) it is now mechanical energy.
3. We use solar panels to	c) destroy energy.
4. Solar energy is turned into	d) changing one kind of energy to another kind.
5. When you use electrical energy for a television,	e) collect sunlight.

9 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:

Resources of energies

▸ **Words to help you:** renewable resources – non-renewable resources

....

....

....

....

....





Lesson 4 Language

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



job interview
مقابلة للتقدم لوظيفة



apply (to-for)
يتقدم لوظيفة



experience
خبرة



talent
موهبة



skill
مهارة



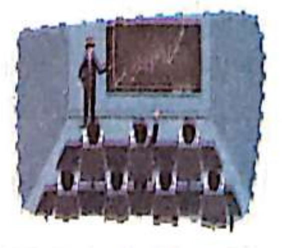
career
مسار مهنى (وظيفى)



promotion
ترقية



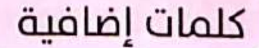
higher position
مكانة أعلى



training
تدريب



knowledge
معرفة



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



present (v)
يقدم



presentation
تقديم



practice (v) (n)
يتمرن - تمرين



train (v)
يدرب - يتدرب



teach
يعلم



naturally
بشكل طبيعى



twins
توأم



forget
ينسى



do well
تفعله بشكل جيد



being calm
كونها هادئة



nervous
متوتر



someone
شخص ما

Definitions

experience	: knowledge or practice of doing something.
a skill	: the ability to do something well after practice and training.
a talent	: something that you do well naturally.
a career	: all of the different jobs that a person does in their life.
to train someone	: to teach someone how to do a job.
a promotion	: when you get a higher position where you work.



Read and learn

Grammar Study



Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Examples	
I	my	my book	كتابى
He	his	his book	كتابُه
She	her	her book	كتابها
It	its	its head	رأسها - رأسه
You	your	your book	كتابك - كتابكم
We	our	our books	كتبنا
They	their	their books	كتبهم

- Lara did her science project on global warming.
- She presented her project to the class.
- Wael did his science project on tidal power.
- He presented his project to the class.
- Both children presented their projects on Tuesday.
- Neither of the children was nervous about their presentations.
- Each of the children practiced their presentations at home.
- At the end of the presentation, someone raised their hand to ask a question.

لاحظ أن:

الكلمات (Someone – Each – Neither) تعامل معاملة المفرد والفعل الذي يليها يكون مفرد بينما الضمير الذي يعود عليها يكون جمع.



Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Match (A) with (B):

'A'	'B'
1. experience	a) to teach someone how to do a job
2. a skill	b) all of the different jobs that a person does in their life
3. a talent	c) when you get a higher position where you work
4. a career	d) something that you do well naturally
5. to train someone	e) the ability to do something well after practice and training
6. a promotion	f) knowledge or practice of doing something

2 Read and circle the correct word:

Last weekend, Lara and ❶ (her/ their) brother Youssef visited ❷ (her / their) cousin in Aswan. Youssef gave ❸ (his/her) cousin a present and Lara gave ❹ (his/her) cousin a nice card. When their cousin opened ❺ (his / their) present, he was very happy. It was a comic book!

3 Complete the gaps with the correct words:

1. Amir and Amira are twins. They worked together and did .... science project on renewable energy.
2. They presented .... project to the class on Thursday.
3. Amir presented .... part on solar power.
4. Amira presented .... part on wave power.
5. Both children did a good job in ....presentation.
6. Neither of the twins forgot what they wanted to say in .... presentation.
7. No one raised .... hand to ask any questions.

4 Choose the correct word:

1. We all love (their – his – our) school.
2. This is my cat. (Its – His – Her) hair is white.
3. You have a nice hat, Ali. (Your – His – Her) hat is blue.
4. She's eight years old. (My – Our – Her) name is Noura.
5. They like (my – our – their) new teacher.
6. The monkey has a tail. (Its – His – Her) tail is long.
7. My sister and I go to school in (my – their – our) father's car.
8. I like relaxing and sleeping in (my – his – her) warm bed.
9. Hadeer has a dress. (Her – His – Its) dress is green.
10. Hamid has a bike. (Her – His – Its) bike is new.
11. (Your – His – Her) hair is long, Samira.
12. Hala and Hend help (our – their – her) mother.

Lessons 5/6 Teamwork & Project



Sentences & Expressions جمل و تعبيرات

Be responsible.	كن مسئولاً.
Be supportive.	كن مساند (داعم).
Be reliable.	كن شخص يمكن الإعتماد عليه (الوثوق به).
Be flexible.	كن مرنًا.
Have a positive attitude.	كُن إيجابيًا.
Solve problems.	حِل المشاكل.
Be a problem solver.	كُن حلالًا للمشاكل.
Show respect.	اظهر إحترام.
Say when you are wrong.	اعترف حينما تخطئ.
Collaborate.	تعاون.
Communicate.	تواصل.
Share your ideas and feelings.	تشارك أفكارك و شعورك.
Actively work together.	اعملوا سويًا بنشاط.
Ask for help.	اطلب المساعدة.
Don't get worried.	لا تقلق.
Don't get upset.	لا تنزعج (لا تحزن).
Brainstorm different solutions.	ابتكر حلولًا مختلفة.
Agree on the best solution.	اتفق مع أفضل الحلول.
Stay calm.	ظَلّ هادئًا.
to get the best results	للحصول على أفضل النتائج
You should be open.	يجب أن تكون منفتح.
Remember to be sensitive.	تذكر أن تكون حساسًا.
Complete your part of a project.	أتم دورك في المشروع.

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية





- **team members** أعضاء الفريق
- **team work** فريق عمل
- **success** نجاح
- **successful** ناجح




- **role** دور
- **polite** مؤدب
- **make sure** يتأكد





- **rely on** يعتمد على
- **difficult times** أوقات صعبة
- **instead of** بدلاً من






- **design (v)(n)** يصمم - تصميم
- **designer** مصمم
- **creative** مبدع
- **creativity** إبداع



imagination
خيال



advertisement
إعلان



interested in
مهتم بـ



hire
يستأجر



look for
يبحث عن



look forward to
يتطلع إلى



invent
يخترع



eco-friendly vehicle
مركبة صديقة للبيئة



ferry
عبارة



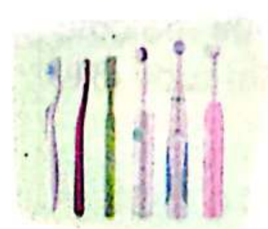
spaceship
سفينة فضاء



public transportation
المواصلات العامة



Cairo University
جامعة القاهرة



individual use
إستخدام شخصي



run on
يسير بـ



clean energy
طاقة نظيفة



apply (to - for)
يتقدم لوظيفة

Workbook



advice
نصيحة



support (n)
دعم



cheerful
بشوش



helpful
متعاون



kind
طيب



able to
قادر على



on time
في الوقت المحدد



team workers
أعضاء الفريق



junior engineer
مهندس مبتدأ



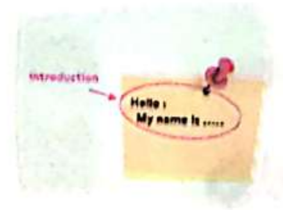
make friends
يصادق - يصاحب



cell phone
هاتف خلوي



charger
شاحن



introduction
مقدمة



closing
خاتمة





How to Be a Good Team Member

Teamwork is very important for the success of a project. Here are 5 points to remember when you're working in a team.

1. Communicate:

Share your ideas and feelings with the other team members. You should be open about how you're feeling about a project. Remember to be sensitive to how others might feel. You should be polite too.

2. Collaborate:

Actively work together with your team members to get the best results. You might have a good idea, but make sure to listen to others' ideas too.

3. Be responsible:

Remember to complete your part of a project. Your team members are relying on you to do your part. If you're finding your role difficult, ask for help.

4. Solve problems:

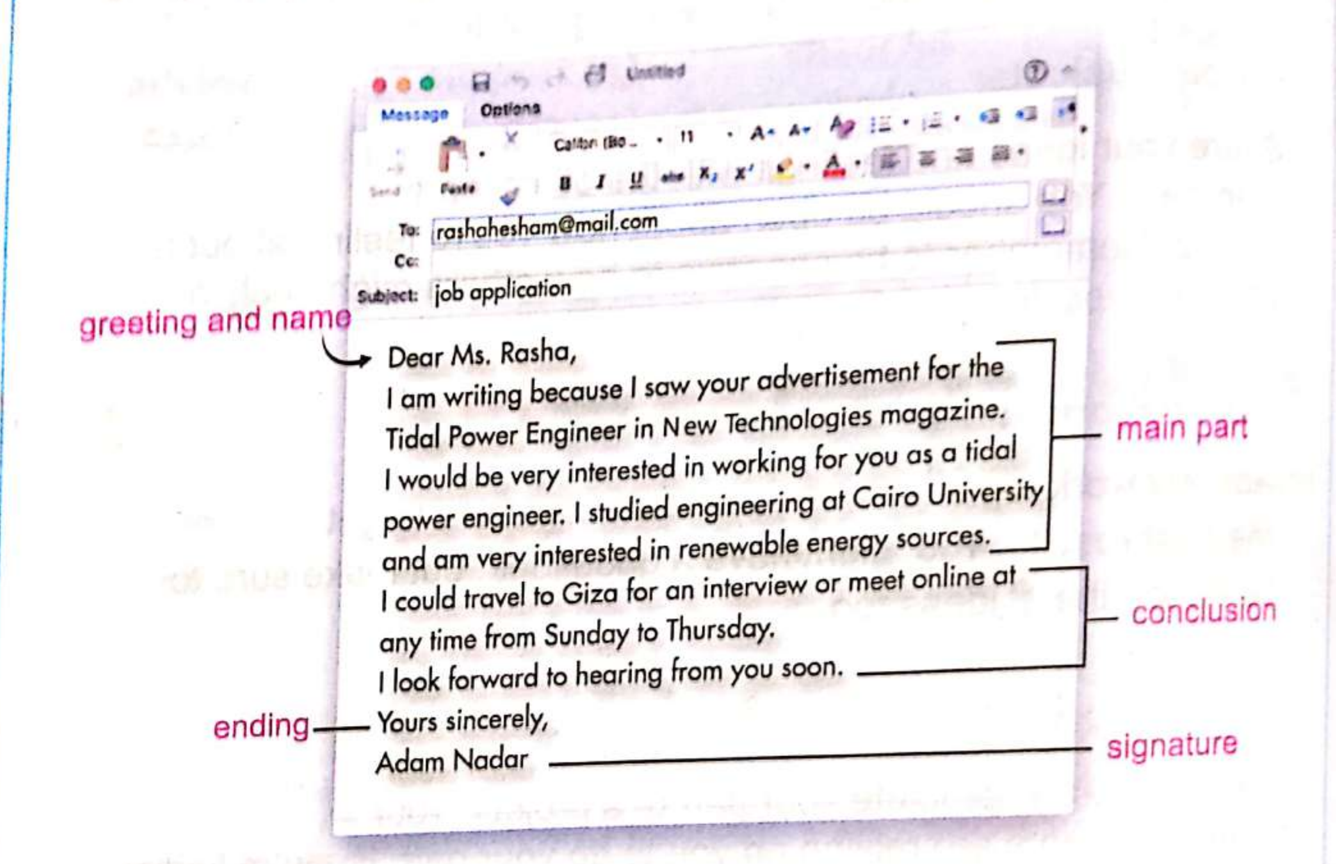
Instead of getting worried about problems, be a problem solver. Brainstorm many different solutions to the problems with your team members and agree on the best solution.

5. Have a positive attitude:

There might be some difficult times when working together. Stay calm and don't get upset. If you are positive, you'll help yourself and the other team members be more successful.

The formal email الايميل الرسمي

البريد الإلكتروني الرسمي يكتب لشركة أو مؤسسة للتقدم لوظيفة مثلًا وليس لصديق أو قريب و يكون شكله كالتالي:



لاحظ الآتي:

1. نبدأ الإيميل بكلمة (..Dear) ثم اسم الشخص المبعوث إليه الميل مسبوقًا بـ (.Mr) إذا كان رجلًا أو (.Mrs) إذا كانت سيدة أو (Miss) اذا كانت آنسة أو (.Ms) اذا كنا لا نعرف إن كانت السيدة متزوجة أو آنسة.
2. لا توجد عبارات ترحيب فى بداية الإيميل الرسمي ولكن نبدأ فى الموضوع مباشرة .
3. ننهى الإيميل الرسمي بعبارة (Yours sincerely) ومعناها (تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام) ثم التوقيع.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Match the sentences with the tips a – e :

a. Have a positive attitude
b. Be responsible and reliable
c. Solve problems
d. Be supportive
e. Communicate and collaborate

1. Listen to your team members. Offer them support and advice. ☐
2. Talk to your team members. Share ideas, work together. ☐
3. Be on time for work. Work hard and finish your projects on time. ☐
4. Ask for help. Don't worry about problems. Try and solve them. ☐
5. Be happy, cheerful and positive. Stay calm. Don't get upset about things. ☐

2 A- Number the parts of the email in the correct order:

Untitled

Message Options

Calibri (Bo... 11

Send Paste

To:

Cc:

Subject:

Yours sincerely

Nadia Sayed ◯

Dear Mr. Kamal ◯

I would be very interested in working for you as a solar panel engineer. I studied engineering at Cairo University and I worked as a junior engineer on the Benban Solar Park for one year.

◯

I could travel to Cairo for an interview or meet online at any time from Monday to Friday. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

I am writing because I saw your advertisement for the Solar Panel Engineer on the Renewable Technologies website. ◯

2 Read the email and circle T (True) or F (False):

1. Nadia Sayed lives in Cairo. T / F
2. She is writing an email to Mr. Kamal. T / F
3. She would like to work on Benban Solar Park. T / F
4. Nadia doesn't have any experience as an engineer. T / F
5. Nadia would like to have an interview. T / F

3 Read and choose:

1. You write "Yours sincerely" in the ....
   a. introduction   b. closing
2. When writing the greeting, you say ....
   a. Dear Mr. Kamal,   b. Dear Kamal,
3. In the main part of the email, you ....
   a. say why you are writing the email.
   b. ask about someone's health.

4 Read the text and try to create a picture of a vehicle:

It's time for you to become a designer of an eco-friendly vehicle. You can choose to design a vehicle for individual use, such as a car, a motorcycle, or a boat. Or you might decide to invent a vehicle for public transportation, like a ferry, a bus, an airplane, or even a spaceship. But your vehicle must run on at least one renewable energy resource. Explain why it's eco-friendly. Remember to use your imagination and creativity!





Unit 5 Test 5

A Listening (8Ms)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4Ms)

There are two types of liquid water- fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water. Oceans and seas have salt water. Animals and humans need fresh water for drinking and washing. Salt water is also important because it's an inhabitant for lots of kinds of fish, coral reefs and sea animals. Oceans and seas are important in generating electricity. We use wave power and tidal power to get energy.

1. There are (one – two – three – four) types of liquid water.
2. Humans and animals need (fresh – salt – dirty – unhealthy) water for drinking and washing.
3. Coral reefs are in (rivers – lakes – ponds – oceans and seas).
4. We use wave power and tidal power to get (fish – boats – energy – whales).

2 Listen and complete: (4Ms)

Hi! I'm Sherif. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring. Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived there for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals.

1. Sherif and his family saw some ....
2. Sherif and his family swam in the ....
3. Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the ....
4. In an oasis there is .... to grow trees and keep animals.

B Reading (11Ms)

3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box: (3Ms)

sell – buy – Who – market

Dalia : How are you, Dalia?
Lama : I'm very well. Thank you.
Dalia : Did you go to the .... yesterday ?
Lama : Yes, I did.
Dalia : .... did you go with?
Lama : I went with my mom.
Dalia : What did you .... ?
Lama : We bought meat, vegetables, rice and fruit.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

Tareq is a very good boy. He is clever, polite and funny. So, his parents, teachers and friends love him very much. Tareq always advises the others to be hardworking and helpful. He is going to become a pilot. He often dreams that he is flying a plane. Also, he puts a toy plane on his table at home.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Tareq wants to be a (policeman – pilot – doctor).
2. Tareq puts a (kite – plane – toy plane) on his table at home.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why do all people like Tareq?
▶ ....
4. What's Tareq's advice to the others?
▶ ....

The Reader

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (4Ms)

1. Grandpa designs and measures the patterns. (   )

2. Grandpa's father taught him how to sew. (   )

B Choose the correct answer:

3. Grandpa is good at (Arabic – English – science – math).
4. (Lobna – Doha – Engy – Rasha) is great at math and working out problems.

C Writing (11Ms)

6 Choose the correct answer: (4Ms)

1. We have a new camera. (Our – Your – Their – ours) camera is modern.
2. She (don't go – are going – go – goes) swimming on Monday.
3. Neither of my brothers did (theirs – his – her – their) homework.
4. They (relax – relaxes – relaxing – is relaxing) when they feel tired.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. very – is – Teamwork – important – success – for.
▶ ....
2. do – come – the – Where – potatoes – from?
▶ .... ?

8 Write an email on the following: (5Ms)

You apply for a job of a journalist. Your name is Manar. Send the email to Mrs. Omima, her email address is omima@yahoo.com

....
....
....
....
....
....

Theme (2)
Myself and others





Let's work
هيا نعمل

In this unit I will ....

- talk about different kinds of transportation.
- make predictions about the future.
- understand future tech jobs.
- use punctuation marks.
- learn to use search engines on the Internet.
- create strong passwords and passphrases.
- write a well-organized paragraph.
- create a business plan.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Transportation:** air, pipe, rail, road, water career, podcast, search engine, browser, specific, passphrase, characters, relaxing, containers, Suez Canal, ship's captain, wave, entrepreneurs
Language	- People will travel to Mars for vacation in 2052. - My parents won't buy a self-driving car next year. **Punctuation marks:** comma, exclamation point, period, question mark, apostrophe
Reading	A literary text about economic activity; a factual text about passwords; a paragraph about natural resources
Writing	A diagram about tech jobs; structuring a paragraph; a chart to make a plan
Speaking	Asking and answering about types of transportation; presenting a business plan
Listening	Children talking about transportation; a podcast about tech jobs; information about search engines
Life skills	Collaboration, accountability and decision making: creating and presenting a business plan
Values	**Independence**
Issues and challenges	**Citizenship / Entrepreneurship** **Technological awareness**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social Studies:** transportation services **Career education:** making a business plan **ICT:** search engines and strong passwords

Lesson 1 Transportation



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



road
طريق



rail
سكة حديد

pipe
أنبوب



air
هواء



ferry
معدية



airplane
طائرة



water
مياه



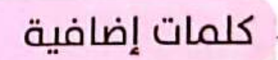
ship
سفينة



bus
أتوبيس



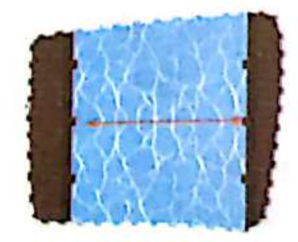
train
قطار



Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية



deep
عميق



wide
واسع - عريض



Suez Canal
قناة السويس



transportation
النقل

The government is building bridges.



government
حكومة



desert towns
مدن صحراوية



travel
يسافر



Ancient Egyptians
المصريون القدماء

Workbook

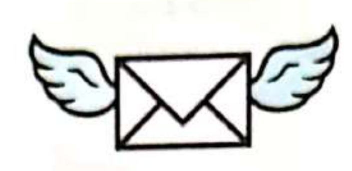
Rail is more comfortable than driving.



more comfortable
أكثر راحة



driving
قيادة السيارة



send
يبعث - يرسل



goods
بضائع



suburbs
ضواحي



through
خلال - من خلال



River Nile
نهر النيل



Cairo Airport
مطار القاهرة



by road
برًا



by air
جوًا



by water
بحرًا



by rail
بالسكة الحديد

لاحظ أن:

وسائل المواصلات يستخدم قبلها حرف الجر (by).

by car – by bus – by ship – by train – by plane



Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The first train line in Egypt opened in 1854. It traveled from Cairo to Alexandria.

أول خط قطار في مصر أفتتح عام 1854، وكان يمتد من القاهرة للأسكندرية.

Did you know? هل تعلم؟



The Suez Canal is now 193 kilometers long, 205 meters wide, and 24 meters deep. It was started in 1859 and it took ten years to finish it.

طول قناة السويس الحالي هو 193 كيلومتر، وعرضها 205 متر، وعمقها 24 متر. بدأ العمل بها عام 1859 واستغرقت عشر سنوات للانتهاء منها.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Answer the following questions about yourself:

1. Have you ever been on a train? Where did you go?
   ▶ ....
2. Have you ever traveled on an airplane? What was it like?
   ▶ ....
3. Have you ever been on a bus? Where did you go?
   ▶ ....
4. Have you ever taken a river ferry? Was it fun?
   ▶ ....
5. Have you ever traveled on a ship? What was it like?
   ▶ ....

2 Choose the correct word:

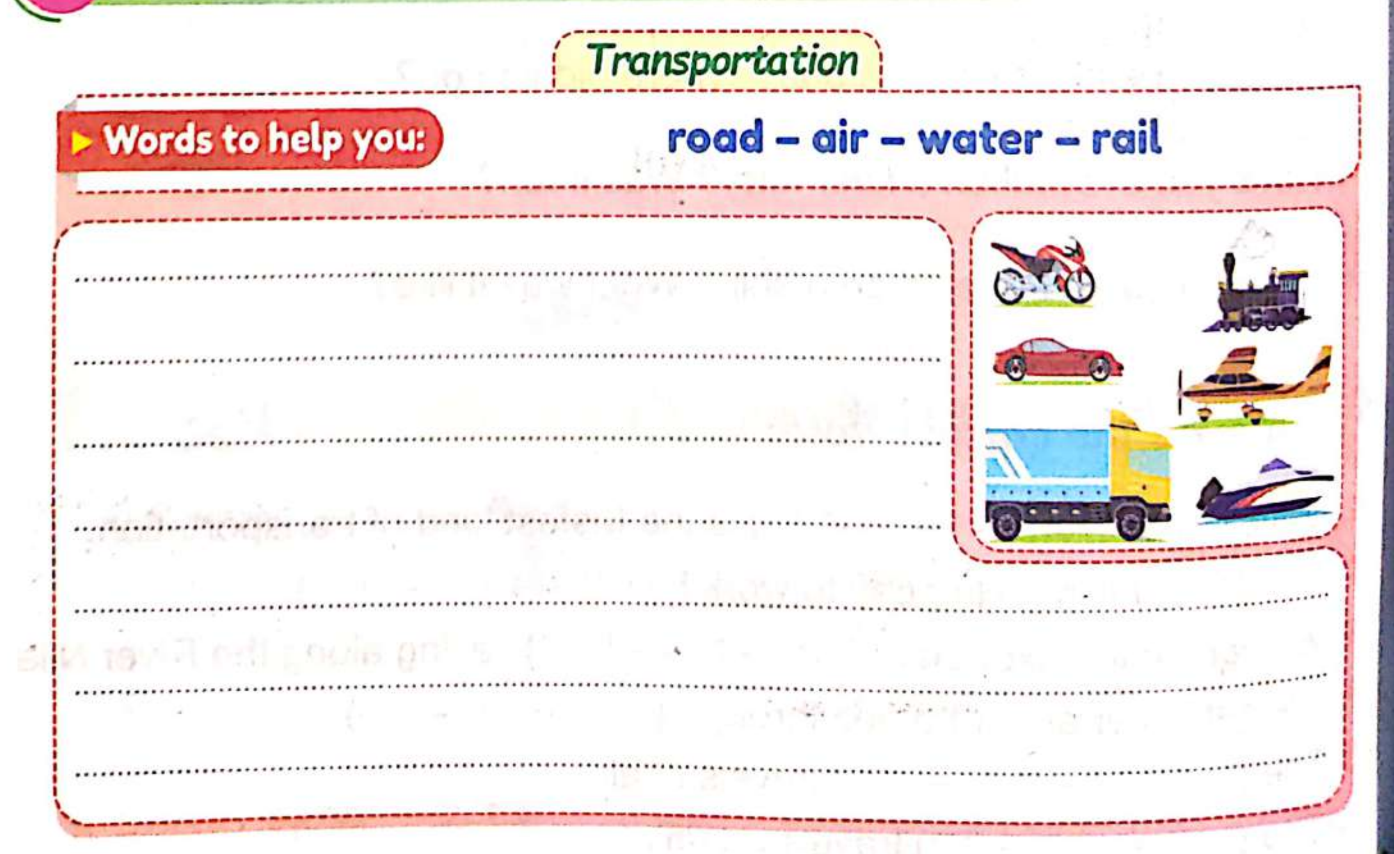
1. Traveling by (road – water – air) is the fastest kind of transportation.
2. Dad likes driving. He goes to work by (train – car – bike).
3. We can go to Luxor on a (ferry – bus – train) sailing along the River Nile.
4. We get water at our homes through (air – pipes – rail).
5. The (airplane – ferry – bus) travels in air.
6. The (train – ship – car) travels on rail.

7. I go to school (in – on – by) bus.
8. My uncle likes travelling by (airplane – train – ship). He enjoys seeing water.

3 Read and circle the correct words:

1. How will people get water in the new cities they are building in the desert?
   - The government will send water to the cities (through a pipe / by road).
2. What is the best way to travel from Luxor to Aswan?
   - We always go by (rail / road) because it's more comfortable than driving.
3. What is the fastest way to send things from Cairo to the UK?
   - The fastest way is by (water / air) from Cairo airport to London Heathrow airport.
4. How did the Ancient Egyptians send their goods around Egypt?
   - They sent most of their goods by (rail / water) on the River Nile.
5. What is the best way to get from the suburbs to the center of the city?
   - There is a great bus service and lots of taxis so the easiest way is by (road / pipe).

4 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements:



Lesson 2 Language



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



Mars
كوكب المريخ



planet
كوكب



humans
بنو آدم



vacation
إجازة



self-driving
سيارة ذاتية القيادة



prediction
تنبؤ



description
وصف



education
تعليم

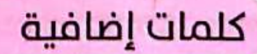


podcast
نشرة صوتية - تسجيل صوتى



host
مُضيف

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية





Welcome to
مرحبًا بكم فى



tech jobs
وظائف تقنية



adult
شخص بالغ



one day
يومٍ ما



preview
معاينة



prepay
الدفع المسبق



pre-school
ما قبل المدرسة



the Valley of the Kings
وادي الملوك

Workbook



personal robot
روبوت شخصي



space station
محطة فضائية



your own business
عملك الخاص




roofs
أسقف - أسطح



Read and learn

Writing tip!

▶ The exclamation point (!) shows strong feelings or emotions. The new electric train is very fast! It can go 250 kilometers per hour.

Tip!

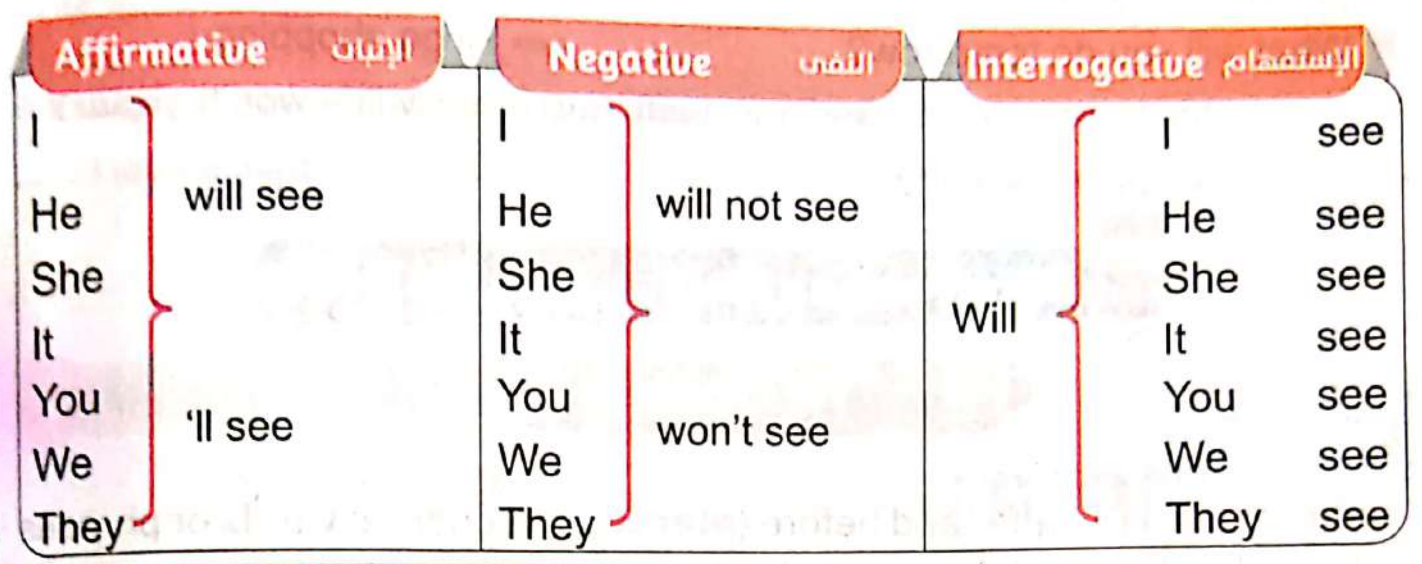
▶ We use pre- at the start of words in English to mean 'before'. For example, 'predict' means to say something before it happens.

◀ نستخدم (pre-) فى بداية الكلمة لتعطى معنى قبل.

Grammar Study



Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط



Affirmative الإثبات		Negative النفي		Interrogative الإستفهام		
I / He / She / It	will see	I / He / She / It	will not see	Will	I	see
					He	see
					She	see
					It	see
You / We / They	'll see	You / We / They	won't see		You	see
					We	see
					They	see

☆ يتكون من: will + المصدر (The stem verb)

▶ Airplanes will use solar energy in the future.

▶ She'll phone her friend Soha tomorrow morning.

o We use it to express actions that will happen in the future.

☆ يستخدم للتعبير عن التنبؤ بأحداث سوف تحدث فى المستقبل.

▶ People will travel to Mars for vacation in 2052.

o We sometimes use some words with the future simple as:

☆ توجد كلمات دالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط مثل:

▶ tomorrow غداً ▶ next ...(week)... (الأسبوع) القادم ▶ in the future في المستقبل

▶ We will go fishing next Thursday.

☆ **In the negative form,** we use (will not (won't)) before the stem verb.

☆ ننفى المستقبل البسيط باستخدام (won't - will not) ثم الفعل فى المصدر.

▶ My parents won't buy a self-driving car next year.

☆ **In the interrogative form,** we use (will) at the beginning of the question or after the question word with the stem verb.

☆ عند عمل سؤال على المستقبل البسيط ، نبدأ السؤال بـ (will) أو نضعها بعد أداة الاستفهام مع الفعل فى المصدر.

- Will you go to school tomorrow? → No, I won't
- Will he help you? → Yes, he will.
- What will you do tomorrow? → I'll go shopping.

☆ لا تنسَ أن (will – won't) لابد أن يتبعا بالفعل في المصدر.



Punctuation Rules علامات الترقيم



1 The Comma (,)

We use it:

○ after (**Yes** - **No**), after and before (**please**), to separate words or phrases in a list or to separate two sentences with a conjunction.

○ تستخدم بعد كلمات (**No** - **Yes**) وقبل أو بعد كلمة (**please**) وعندما نريد أن نفصل كلمات أو عبارات في قائمة وعندما نريد أن نفصل جملتين يربط بينهما رابط.

- I need flour, butter, eggs and sugar for the cake.
- Yes, I'd like some juice, please.

2 The Apostrophe

We use it:

○ to show when a letter is missing from a word or to show possession.

○ تستخدم عوضًا عن حرف في كلمة عند الإختصار أو للملكية.

- That's my mother's car.

3 The Full stop (.)

We use it:

○ at the end of the sentence.

○ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

- My family bought a new car.

4 The Question mark (?)

We use it:

○ at the end of the question.

○ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الإستفهامية (السؤال).

- Where are you going?

5 The Exclamation Mark (!)

We use it:

- at the end of a sentence to show a strong feeling.
- نستخدم علامة التعجب (!) في نهاية الجملة لنظهر الشعور القوي أو التأكيد على معنى الجملة.

- The new electric train is very fast!
- That's interesting!
- I love Egypt!
- She's very happy!

Exercises on Lesson 

1 Match the sentences with the description:

'A'	'B'
1. I will take a flying taxi to school.	a) Negative sentences
2. Robots won't drive trains next year.	b) Short answers
3. Will you travel to the Moon one day?	c) Positive sentences
4. Yes, we will. / No, we won't.	d) Questions

2 Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:

1. take – Aswan – train – to – Will – they – a?
   ▶ ....?
2. a – ship – travel – on – She – will.
   ▶ ....
3. the – sit – won't – window – by – Amir.
   ▶ ....
4. the – people – in – flying cars – Will – use – future?
   ▶ ....?
5. airplanes – fly – in – will – 2064 – Robots.
   ▶ ....
6. Mars – won't – day – on – one – I – live.
   ▶ ....

3 Choose the correct word in brackets:

1. He (will come – comes – came) tomorrow morning.
2. They (arrive – arrived – will arrive) next week.
3. She'll (goes – going – go) swimming on Thursday.
4. It (rains – will rain – rained) tomorrow.
5. No, I (will – won't – am) go to the park. It's very hot outside.
6. Where (will – do – did) you go tomorrow?
7. They will (has – having – have) fun during the trip.
8. Tomorrow, they (visit – visited – will visit) us.
9. Uncle Sherif (don't – will – won't) come with us. He's very busy.
10. Next week, the weather will (am – is – be) nice.
11. They will (saw – see – sees) lots of things in the museum.
12. My uncle won't (visits – visiting – visit) us next Thursday.
13. Yes, I (am – will – won't) do my homework before going to bed.
14. What will you (do – does – doing) tomorrow?
15. (Have – Will – Are) humans live on or travel to another planet one day?

4 Match the punctuation marks to what they do:

'A'	'B'
1. ,	a) at the end of a sentence.
2. .	b) for contraction (تقليص - اختصار) of a word.
3. ?	c) joins two ideas in a sentence.
4. '	d) at the end of a question.

5 Punctuate the following text:

the world is changing and changing fast but what does that mean for your life education and career hello and welcome to the podcast life on future earth i m your host and today we ll be talking about three tech jobs that people will do in the future

....

....

....

....

....

6 Match (A) with (B):

'A'	'B'
1. People will go	a) fossil fuels to heat their houses.
2. We won't drive	b) that uses solar energy not fuel.
3. We'll create transportation	c) solar panels on their roofs.
4. There will be	d) cars that use petroleum.
5. People won't use	e) a personal robot at home.
6. All buildings will have	f) to the Moon for holiday.
7. People won't watch	g) a space station on Mars.
8. Most families will have	h) the news on television.

7 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. we want to visit aswan this year but it's very far away from where we live in cairo

▶ ....

2. the government will build three bridges in alexandria cairo and suez

▶ ....

3. i ll show you a picture of tutankhamun's royal ship tomorrow

▶ ....

4. have you ever been to the valley of the kings

▶ ....

5. it really was an interesting video

▶ ....

6. we re studying the ancient egyptians at school

▶ ....

8 Rewrite the following sentences doing as shown:

1. Yes, they will go shopping on Thursday. (Will)

▶ ....

2. They went shopping yesterday. (Use: tomorrow)

▶ ....

3. Yes, I'll visit my grandparents on Friday. (Will ....?)

▶ ....

4. She'll buy a new dress. (negative)

▶ ....

5. What will you do tomorrow? (I ....)

▶ ....

6. They will visit us next week. (negative)

▶ ....

7. They will go back home at two o'clock. (What time)

▶ ....

8. No, it won't be cold next Monday. (Will)

▶ ....

9. We will go to the zoo on Friday. (Where)

▶ ....

10. Yes, I will have dinner at five o'clock. (No, ...)

▶ ....

11. What will your dad do next week? (He .....)

▶ ....

12. They will be back at nine o'clock. (negative)

▶ ....

Lesson 3 Lesson 4 — Tech Jobs of the Future & Passwords and Passphrases

Lesson 3



UX designer

مصمم كل ما يخص منتج معين من تصميم وإستخدام وظيفته وحتى ماركته وتسويقه



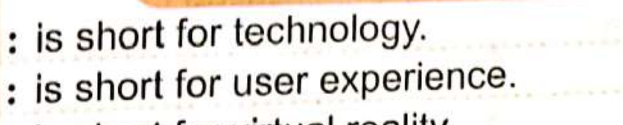
VR headset
جهاز الواقع الإفتراضى

autonomous machine
آلة تعمل ذاتيًا



special skills
مهارات خاصة

Abbreviations إختصارات



tech	: is short for technology.
UX	: is short for user experience.
VR	: is short for virtual reality.
Ad	: is short for advertisement.
Ads	: is short for advertisements.



search engine
محرك البحث

Search

search box
صندوق البحث



safe search
بحث آمن



browser
متصفح

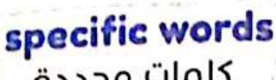


link (n)
رابط



options
خيارات





specific words
كلمات محددة



look up
يبحث عن (كلمة فى كتاب مثلاً)



ignore
يتجاهل



results
نتائج



excitement
إثارة



factories
مصانع

Workbook



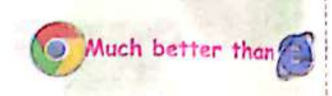
website
موقع على النت



application
تطبيق



suitable
مناسب



much better
أفضل كثيرًا

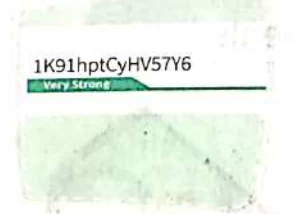
Lesson 4







password
كلمة المرور



passphrase
عبارة المرور



password sentence
جملة المرور

3 7 1 5 7 1

personal password code
شفرة مرور شخصية



obvious
واضح



safer
أكثر أمانًا



regular
معتاد



account
حساب



Read and learn



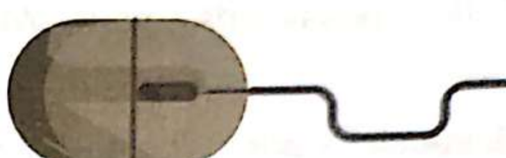
How to Create Strong Passwords and Passphrases

First of all ...

Don't use personal information like names, birthdays, phone numbers, or addresses.

Don't use easy or obvious words, like Password or Computer, or series of numbers, like 1234.

Don't use less than 10 characters.



Don't use the same password for different accounts.

And don't tell your friends your passwords.



Create a passphrase

(Passphrases are much safer than regular passwords.)

1. Choose four different words that you can remember: mouseferryamazingfootball
2. Add spaces to make it stronger: mouse ferry amazing football
3. Use some capital letters: mouse FERRY amazing football

Create a personal password code





1. Think of your favorite color: green
2. Add a number: green87
3. Add your favorite school subject: green87science
4. Add a symbol: green87$science

Create a password sentence



1. Think of a sentence that means something for you: My beautiful pet cat is named Bes
2. Use the first letter of each word: MbpcinB
3. Add numbers and characters you can remember: MbpcinB*49&

Exercises on Lessons



1 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. job – would – Which – to do – you – like?
   ▶ .... ?
2. your – tell – friends – passwords – Don't – your.
   ▶ ....
3. do – passwords – you – When – use?
   ▶ .... ?
4. special – are – There – for children – engines – search.
   ▶ ....
5. strong passwords – is – it – important – to – Why – create?
   ▶ .... ?

2 Complete the sentences using the following words:

browser - search engine

1. A .... is a website that helps you find web pages from other websites.
2. A .... is a software application that you use to look at web pages on the internet.

3 Match the sentences to the password sentences:

sentences	password sentences
1. My best friend is called Sara.	a) TliathiA ....
2. I don't like tea without sugar.	b) cantd ....
3. Tarek lives in a tall house in Aswan.	c) idltws ....
4. Cats are nicer than dogs.	d) mbfics ....

4 Read and complete the dialog using the following words:

ads - for kids - options - quotation marks - research - safe search option

Wael : I'm doing some 1 .... for my science project about renewable energy and wind farms. And I can't find what I'm looking for. Can you help me?

Mrs Sahar : Yes, of course. First, are you using the 2 .... ?

Wael : Yes, I always use that.

Mrs Sahar : Good. Well, use specific words in your search. Type in 'wind farms Egypt'. Put 3 .... around the words to make it more specific. And add the words 4 .... to your search. This will bring up webpages that are suitable for you. Try that.

Wael : OK ... Yes, that's much better. That has brought up lots of different webpages.

Mrs Sahar : Look at the first three 5 .... in the list. These are 6 .... So don't click on those. Choose the best option for you.

Wael : Thanks, Mrs Sahar.



Lessons 5-6 Writing & Project

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس


fun job
وظيفة ممتعة

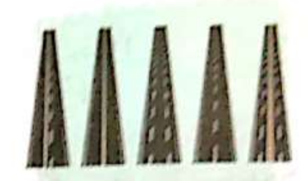

captain
قبطان سفينة


container ship
سفينة حاويات


travel past
يسافر مارًا بـ


come back
يعود - يرجع


hard work
عمل شاق


straight
مستقيم


land
أرض


list
قائمة


wave
يلوح بيده

Extra Vocabulary كلمات إضافية


entrepreneur
صاحب مشروع


business plan
خطة العمل


services
خدمات



poster
ملصق



classmates
زملاء فى الفصل



sell
يبيع



offer
يقدم - يعرض



finally
فى النهاية

Workbook



items
عناصر



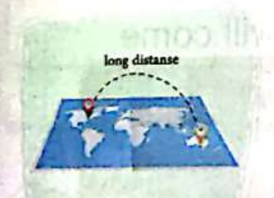
automobiles
سيارات



freight trains
قطارات شحن



truck
شاحنة



long distance
مسافة طويلة



machinery
الآلات



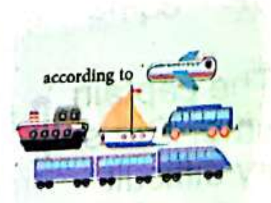
product
منتج



pipeline
خط أنابيب



depend on
يعتمد على



according to
طبقًا لِ



available
متاح



transport (v)
ينقل



Read and learn



A fun job!

Heba looked out of the window of her family's house at the ships going along the Suez Canal. They were so big.


Suez Canal

'It must be so fun to be a ship's captain!' thought Heba. 'The ship moves so slowly. I think it's a relaxing job.'

Heba loved watching the ships. She often watched them with her friends. She liked to think about where the ships came from.

One day, Heba's father said, 'My friend, Amr, works on a container ship. He will travel past our house today. Let's go and wave at him'



Heba and her family went to the side of the Suez Canal and waited for Amr's ship. It was huge and had hundreds of containers on it.

'Where is the ship going?' asked Heba.

'You can ask Amr next week,' answered her father. 'He will come and visit us then.'

When Amr came to visit Heba, she had a long list of questions to ask him. He laughed and agreed to answer them all.

'I was on the ship when it went through the canal,' he said. 'Then I came back onto the land, and the ship went to France. It came from China. There were lots of toys and clothes in the containers.'

'Is it fun on the ship?' asked Heba.

'It's very hard work!' answered Amr. 'The captain has to drive the huge ship for a long time. The ship has to be straight. Sometimes it is very difficult when it is windy. Would you like to come and visit a ship one day?'

'Oh, yes please!' answered Heba.

Tip!

- Environmentally-friendly ways are ways that don't harm the environment.
- طرق صديقة للبيئة هي طرق لا تضر البيئة.

Writing tip!

- Remember to start your paragraph with an introduction sentence and end it with a conclusion sentence

The steps of writing a paragraph خطوات كتابة الفقرة

1. Brainstorm some ideas.
   .1 فكر في بعض الأفكار.
2. Do research to find out facts about the topic.
   .2 قم ببحث لتعرف بعض الحقائق عن الموضوع.
3. Put your ideas in order.
   .3 رتب أفكارك.
4. Write an introduction sentence.
   .4 اكتب الجملة الإفتتاحية.
5. Write the main information of the paragraph.
   .5 اكتب المعلومات الأساسية للفقرة.
6. Write a conclusion sentence.
   .6 اكتب جملة ختامية.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Order the words to make correct sentences:

1. did – Amr's – Where – from – ship – come?
   ▶ .... ?
2. loved – watching – ships – Heba – the.
   ▶ ....
3. will – travel – past – He – today – our house.
   ▶ ....
4. has to – captain – The – drive – huge – the – ship.
   ▶ ....
5. does – live – Heba – Where?
   ▶ .... ?

6. will – visit – come – He – and – us.

▶ ....

2 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Where does Heba live?

▶ ....

2. What does Heba think about a ship captain's job at the start of the story?

▶ ....

3. What does Heba learn about a ship captain's job at the end of the story?

▶ ....

4. What is in the containers on Amr's ship?

▶ ....

3 What do you have to do to write a paragraph? Order the steps:

a. Write the main information of the paragraph. ☐

b. Do research to find out facts about the topic. ☐

c. Write a conclusion sentence. ☐

d. Write an introduction sentence. ☐

e. Brainstorm some ideas. ☐

f. Put your ideas in order. ☐

4 Read the text and choose the correct words:

The Young Entrepreneurs

❶ An / A entrepreneur is someone who ❷ start / starts a new business. In this project, you are going to work with a group of classmates and start ❸ your / their own business. First, you need to decide what goods you will sell, ❹ but / or what services you will offer. Then, you have to decide where you will sell your goods or offer your services. Finally, you will ❺ make / do a poster to help explain your business plan.

5 Read the passage, then circle (true) or (false):

There are many ways of transporting goods and products over long or short distances.

First, we can transport goods long distances by water. Ships move slowly but they can carry large items such as automobiles and machinery. Second, we can transport goods long distances by air. Airplanes are faster than ships so air travel is good for transporting fresh food. Next, rail, road and pipelines are also used for transportation. Freight trains can travel across the country and trucks can travel from city to city. Pipelines are used for carrying natural resources such as oil, natural gas and water. Finally, different forms of transportation are used for transporting different goods. The transportation we use depends on the product, the time available and the distance.

1. Large ships and ferries can't travel far. T / F
2. Large ships are good for transporting automobiles. T / F
3. Airplanes aren't as fast as large ships. T / F
4. Airplanes are good for carrying fresh food products. T / F
5. Oil, natural gas, and water are usually transported by truck. T / F
6. Transportation is chosen according to time, distance and the product. T / F

6 Write a text of (50) words on the following question:

▸ How can people transport natural resources across a desert? Include ways that are environmentally-friendly.

....

....

....

....

....

....







A Listening (8Ms)

1 Listen and circle the correct answer: (4Ms)

Computers are very important in our life today. Lots of people use computers to do their jobs. With a computer you can find out information, buy and sell things, and send emails to people. We use a computer to design websites. Some women use a computer to look for recipes. Some students use a computer to do their homework. Computers help you to use the internet.

1. Lots of people use (televisions – passwords – radios – computers) to do their jobs.
2. With a computer you can find out (homework – emails – information – messages).
3. With a computer you can send (homework – recipes – greetings – emails) to people.
4. Computers help you to use the (tablet – cell phone – internet – radio).

2 Listen and complete: (4Ms)

People use different kinds of boats to travel on rivers, seas and lakes. You need to row a rowing boat. It's hard work! A sailing boat can go fast on a windy day. Yachts are sometimes very big. Ferries are also very big. You can put cars and bikes on ferries and travel to other countries. People take vacations on cruise ships. Lots of people visit the River Nile. A canoe is a good way to travel on lakes, rivers and the sea. It is quiet. Sometimes you can see wildlife. It's beautiful.

1. People use different kinds of .... to travel on rivers and seas.
2. A sailing boat can go fast on a .... day.
3. You can put cars and bikes on .... and travel to other countries.
4. People take .... on cruise ships.

B Reading (11Ms)

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3Ms)

safe – ride – helmet – exercise

Cycling is a very good sport. It's useful .... to your body. Lots of people like riding bicycles. Some children go to their schools on their bicycles. Some of them .... their bicycles to shops, clubs or parks. But you should stay safe when you are riding your bicycle. You should wear a .... You shouldn't listen to music.

4 Read the following text and then answer the questions below: (4Ms)

Many people like to have their meals at a restaurant. They find it easy because they can get the food they like very quickly. But you can't always eat out. A meal at a restaurant is expensive. Sometimes it is not good. A meal at home is cleaner and bigger. It also costs less. So, we all have most of our food at home.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "it" refers to a meal at (home – a restaurant – a school).
2. A meal at a restaurant is (cheaper – more expensive – bigger) than a meal at home.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why do people like to have their meals at a restaurant?
   ▶ ....
4. How is a meal at home different from a meal at a restaurant?
   ▶ ....

The Reader

5 A- Read and write T (True) or F (False): (4Ms)

1. Grandpa invited people to join them. (   )
2. What a wonderful winter holiday! (   )

B Choose the correct answer:

3. People in many places all around (Ismailia – Tanta – Marsa Matrouh – Egypt) want Grandpa to teach them.
4. Khayameya (Tent – School – Classroom – City) is traveling all summer.



6 Choose the correct answer: (4Ms)

1. He will (visited – visits – visit – visiting) us next Friday.
2. They went to Italy (by – on – in – at) ship.
3. What (have – will – does – are) you do next weekend?
4. They (will go – went – go – goes) on a trip next week.

7 Order the words to make correct sentences: (2Ms)

1. travel – you – to – Will – the Moon – day – one?
   ▶ ....?
2. works – a – on – container – Amr – ship.
   ▶ ....

8 Write a text of (50) words using the following guiding elements: (5Ms)

A trip by train

Words to help you: station – went – Alexandria – my family – 4 tickets – visit – uncle – mother – bought – shop – platform

....

....

....

....

....



Part 3

Story

CORAL REEFS



NON-FICTION READER

Main Vocabulary

coral reefs	شعاب مرجانية	camouflage	تمويه
coral polyps	حيوان المرجان	tropical	استوائي
reef system	مجموعة الشعاب المرجانية	temperature	درجة الحرارة
exoskeleton	الهيكل الخارجي	unusual	غير معتاد
species	أنواع	leave	يترك - يغادر
shapes	أشكال	pale	باهت
sizes	أحجام - مقاسات	coral bleaching	ابيضاض المرجان
algae	طحالب	pollution	تلوث
organisms	الكائنات الحية	die	يموت
oceans	المحيطات	survive	يبقى على قيد الحياه
shallow	ضحل (غير عميق)	reduce	يقلل
habitat	موطن	cause	يسبب

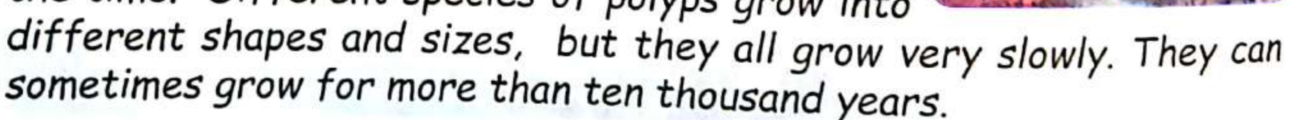
Tip !

Algae is a plural word. Algae live inside coral polyps.



What is a coral reef?

What are coral reefs? They look like they are made of plants, but this is wrong. Coral reefs are made of thousands of tiny invertebrates, called polyps. They have a hard exoskeleton, and they don't move - they stay in the same place all the time. Different species of polyps grow into different shapes and sizes, but they all grow very slowly. They can sometimes grow for more than ten thousand years.



We think coral reefs have very bright colors. However, most coral polyps don't have a color. They have clear bodies and their exoskeletons are white. The color comes from tiny algae that live inside the polyps. It is their bright colors that we can see. In a small part of a coral reef, there are millions of these tiny organisms.



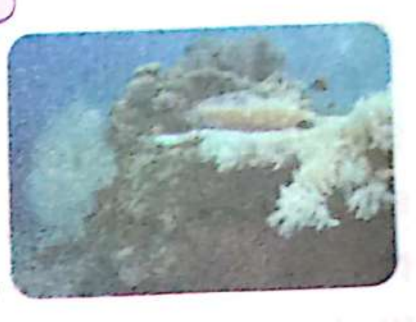


Coral polyps can live in all the oceans around the world, in very cold water and in warm seas. They only grow together and make coral reefs in warm water. The water must be shallow too, because the reefs need sunlight to live and to grow.



Coral reefs are homes for many other animals, so they are a very important habitat. Tropical fish often have bright colors so they can hide safely in a reef. It is a type of camouflage. The unusual shapes of coral reefs also give lots of places to hide. The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in Africa and the third largest reef system in the world. It is about 4,000 kilometers long, and covers over 2,000 square kilometers.

What is coral bleaching?



At the moment, the seas and oceans on Earth are getting warmer. This is because of global warming. When the water temperature rises, the algae inside the coral polyps leave. The algae give the coral reef its bright colors. So, when the algae leave, the reef is pale and white. This is called coral bleaching. Coral bleaching can also happen when there is pollution, too much sunlight, or not enough water. When a reef loses its color, the coral dies, and the animals who live in the reef cannot stay there.



In 2020, scientists discovered that some coral reefs in the Red Sea can survive changes in temperature. They are the only types of coral in the world that can do this. The water of the Red Sea is warmer than other seas, so the coral in the Red Sea does not have the same problem with coral bleaching. Scientists hope that they can use the Red Sea coral to protect other coral reefs around the world. To protect coral reefs, we also need to have less pollution in our oceans. We must also work together to reduce global warming. It's important to protect the Red Sea coral reef and other coral reefs around the world.

Answer the following questions:

1 Read and write T (True) or F (False): What is a coral reef?

1. Coral reefs are made of plants. ( )
2. Coral reefs are made of thousands of tiny invertebrates, called polyps. ( )
3. Coral polyps move from a place to another. ( )
4. Coral polyps don't move - they stay in the same place all the time. ( )
5. Coral polyps grow very slowly. ( )
6. Coral polyps grow very quickly. ( )
7. Coral polyps can sometimes grow for more than ten thousand years. ( )
8. Most coral polyps don't have a color. ( )
9. Coral polyps have clear bodies and their exoskeletons are white. ( )
10. The color of coral polyps comes from tiny algae that live inside the polyps. ( )
11. Coral polyps can only live in the Atlantic Ocean. ( )
12. Coral polyps can only live in warm water. ( )
13. Coral polyps can only live in cold water. ( )
14. Coral polyps can live in all the oceans around the world. ( )
15. Coral polyps can live in very cold water and in warm seas. ( )
16. Reefs need sunlight to live and to grow. ( )
17. Coral reefs are homes for many other animals. ( )
18. Tropical fish often have bright colors so they can hide safely in a reef. ( )
19. The unusual shapes of coral reefs also give lots of places to hide. ( )
20. The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in the world. ( )
21. The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in Africa. ( )
22. The Red Sea coral reef is the second largest reef system in the world. ( )
23. The Red Sea coral reef is the third largest reef system in the world. ( )
24. The Red Sea coral reef is about 4,000 kilometers long. ( )
25. The Red Sea coral reef covers over 2,000 square kilometers. ( )

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. Coral reefs are made of thousands of tiny (plants – vertebrates – invertebrates – reptiles).
2. Coral polyps grow (fast – quickly – amazingly – slowly).
3. Coral polyps (stay – don't stay – move – walk) in the same place all the time.
4. Coral polyps have clear bodies and their exoskeletons are (red – white – green – bright).
5. In a small part of a coral reef, there are millions of these tiny (plants – flowers – insects – organisms).
6. Coral polyps can live in all the (rivers – lakes – oceans – ponds) around the world.
7. The reefs need (wins – sunlight – dust – storm) to live and to grow.
8. Coral reefs are (houses – caves – tents – homes) for many animals.
9. Coral reefs are important (forests – habitat – deserts – rivers) for many animals.
10. Tropical fish often have bright colors so they can (hide – hunt – jump – play) safely in a reef.
11. The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in (world – Asia – Africa – Australia).
12. The Red Sea coral reef is the (first – second – third – fourth) largest reef system in the world.
13. The Red Sea coral reef is about (4 – 4,0 – 4,00 – 4,000) kilometers long.
14. The Red Sea coral reef covers over (2,0 – 2,00 – 2,000 – 2,0000) square kilometers.

3 Read and write T (True) or F (False): What is coral bleaching?

1. At the moment, the seas and oceans on Earth are getting colder. ( )
2. When the water temperature rises, the algae inside the coral polyps leave. ( )
3. Coral bleaching can also happen when there is pollution. ( )
4. At the moment, the seas and oceans on Earth are getting warmer. ( )
5. When a reef loses its color, the coral dies. ( )

6. The water of the Red Sea is colder than other seas. ( )
7. To protect coral reefs we also need to have more pollution in our oceans. ( )
8. The water of the Red Sea is warmer than other seas. ( )
9. To protect coral reefs we also need to have less pollution in our oceans. ( )
10. Coral bleaching can also happen when there is too much sunlight. ( )
11. Coral bleaching can also happen when there is not enough water. ( )
12. The algae give the coral reef its bright colors. ( )

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. At the moment, the seas and oceans on Earth are getting (colder – cooler – warmer – frozen).
2. When the water temperature rises, the algae inside the coral polyps (leave – come – enter – live).
3. When the algae leave, the reef is pale and (bright – gray – blue – white).
4. When a reef loses its color, the coral (lives – dies – flourishes – leaves).
5. When the coral dies, the animals that live in the reef cannot (leave – eat – stay – play) there.
6. In 2020, scientists discovered that some coral reefs in the Red Sea can survive changes in (weather – temperature – water – beaches).
7. The water of the Red Sea is (warmer – colder – cooler – dirtier) than other seas.
8. To protect coral reefs we also need to have less (ships – wind – divers – pollution) in our oceans.
9. We must also work together to (reduce – increase – develop – support) global warming.

5 What is a coral reef?

1. Why do coral reefs have bright colors?
   ▶ ....
2. Why do coral reefs need sunlight?
   ▶ ....
3. Why do tropical fish live in coral reefs?
   ▶ ....

6 Read and match:

① exoskeleton	ⓐ not deep; in the sea or a river, the water doesn't go down very far
② algae	ⓑ no color, you can see through it
③ organism	ⓒ a skeleton that is on the outside of an invertebrate's body
④ clear	ⓓ very simple organisms that live in water
⑤ polyp	ⓔ a living animal or plant
⑥ shallow	ⓕ a very small and simple creature that lives in the sea

7 Read and circle a or b:

1. a- Coral polyps have a clear exoskeleton.
   b- Coral polyps have a skeleton which can be different colors.
2. a- All species of polyps look the same in a coral reef.
   b- Different species of polyps are a variety of shapes and sizes.
3. a- Coral reefs can grow in deep or shallow water.
   b- Coral reefs grow in shallow water because they need sunlight.

8 What is coral bleaching?

1. What causes coral bleaching?
   ▶ ....
2. Why is coral bleaching a problem?
   ▶ ....
3. Why are the Red Sea coral reefs different?
   ▶ ....

Khayameya Summer



By Moira Dutton
Illustrated by Nathalie Ortega

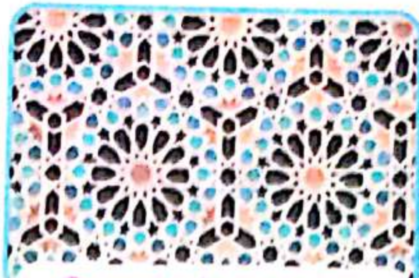
الخيامية هي فن التطريز والزخرفة على الأقمشة باستخدام مجموعة من الألوان الزاهية والخطوط البارزة، وهي فن مصري والمصطلح مشتق من كلمة خيام، وربما يمتد تاريخ هذه المهنة إلى العصر الفرعوني ولكنها بالتأكيد أصبحت أكثر ازدهارًا في العصر الإسلامي ولا سيما العصر المملوكي.

Picture Dictionary



Artisan

Some artisans make tables and chairs from wood.



Geometric pattern

We can sometimes see a geometric pattern of colorful tiles.



Lotus Flower

Lotus flowers grow on rivers and lakes.



Layer

There are 3 layers of cream in this cake.



Sew

My grandmother can sew her own clothes.



Stitch

I need 4 stitches to fix this button.

Main Vocabulary

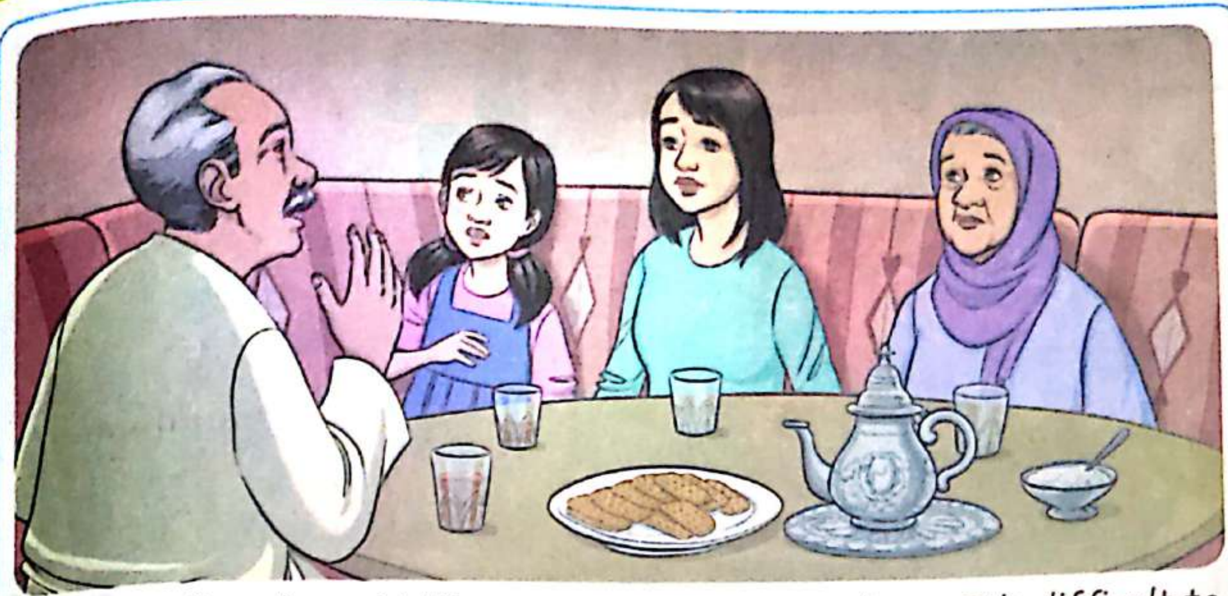
Khayameya	فن التطريز والزخرفة على الأقمشة	taught me	علمني
bored	شاعرة بالملل	changed my mind	غيرت رأيي
got off	نزلت	became	أصبحت
pleased	سعداء	geometric patterns	أشكال هندسية
sew	يخيط - يحيك	working out problems	حل المسائل
tent makers	صانعي الخيام	invent	يخترع
artisan	حرفي - صنيعي	layers	طبقات
stitches	غُرز	join us	التحقوا بنا
measure	يقيس	artist	فنان
by hand	يدويًا	lotus flowers	زهور اللوتس



Zeinab was bored. It was the second week of the summer holiday.
Zeinab said, 'Let's go visit Grandpa!'
Her mother said, 'Yes, he's sad at the moment. I think you can help him.'



Zeinab got off the train. There was her grandfather and grandmother! Her grandparents were very pleased to see her.



After tea, Grandpa said, 'My eyes are not very good now. It's difficult to work. I can't see to sew. I think I will have to stop making things.'

Grandpa was one of the Tent Makers. He was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street.

Zeinab said, 'Oh no! You can't stop! You make such beautiful things!'



Zeinab and her grandfather visited the shop.

Zeinab said, 'Oh look! I love this big picture with all the flowers! Did you make it, Grandpa?

'Yes, it took me nearly four months. It's made of thousands and thousands of small stitches. I measured and cut all the pieces by hand,' said Grandpa. 'All by hand? That's amazing!'



What's your favorite design Grandpa?' asked Zeinab.
'I like sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns best, and I also like sewing birds. I used my best stitching on the patterns, but my eyes are not good now. It is sad for me.'
'I wish I could sew and help you,' said Zeinab.
Her grandfather smiled. 'I can teach you. Do you want to learn?'
'Oh, yes please!' said Zeinab.



Zeinab asked, 'How did you learn to sew, Grandpa?
'My father taught me. When I was a child, I wanted to be an engineer or a teacher, but I changed my mind. My father taught me to sew. My grandfather taught my father before that! I became a Khayameya artisan, and I love my job,' answered Grandpa. Zeinab said, 'You design and measure the patterns. You choose the colors. I think you are an engineer, an artist, and good at math! And now you are my teacher, too.'



Zeinab said, 'Grandpa, I have an idea. My friends are very clever. I think they want to learn about Khayameya, too. Rasha is great at math and working out problems. Lobna invents things all the time and has good ideas. Doha makes amazing art and Engy can help you show us all how to sew. She makes beautiful things. Let's call them!'

Story



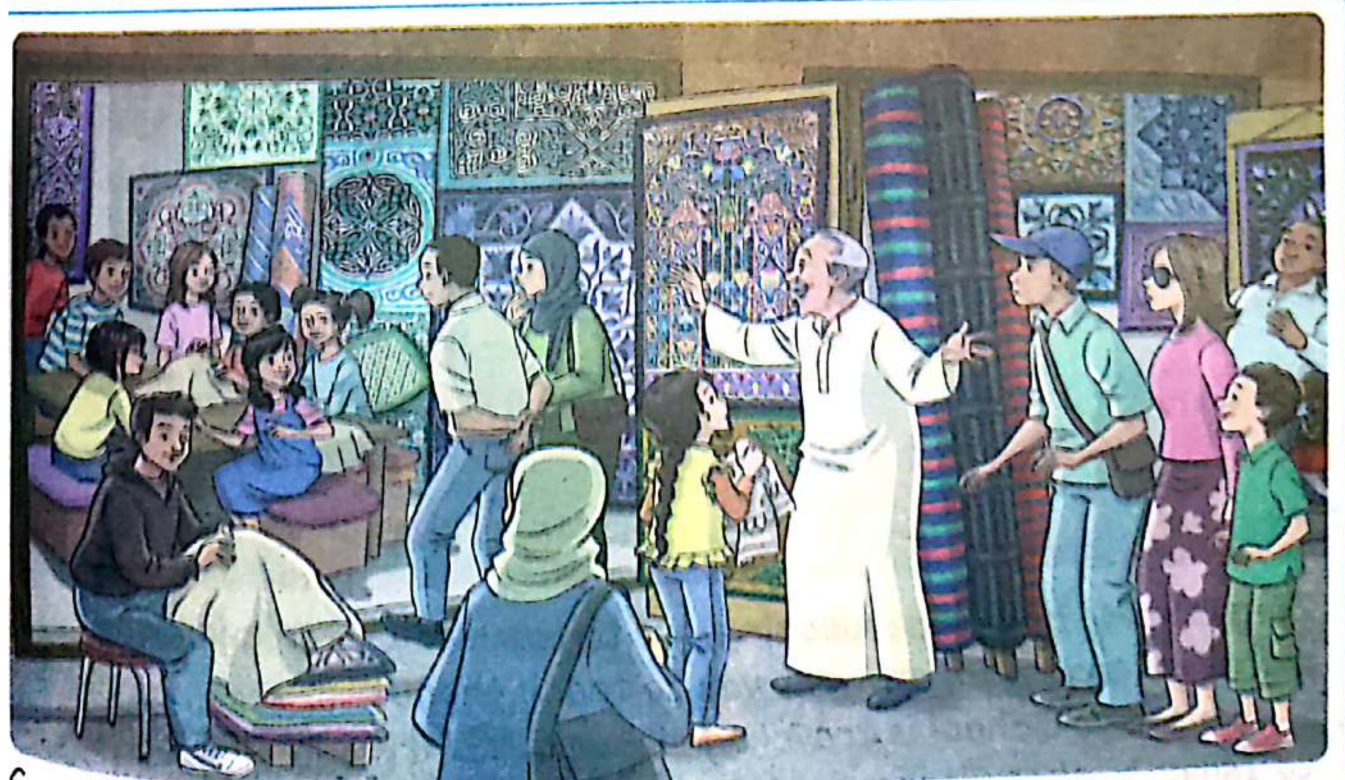
Zeinab's friends arrived.
'We're here! Let's learn something new.'
Grandfather said, 'Welcome girls. Thank you for coming! We make the patterns with three layers of cotton and put them together like this ....'



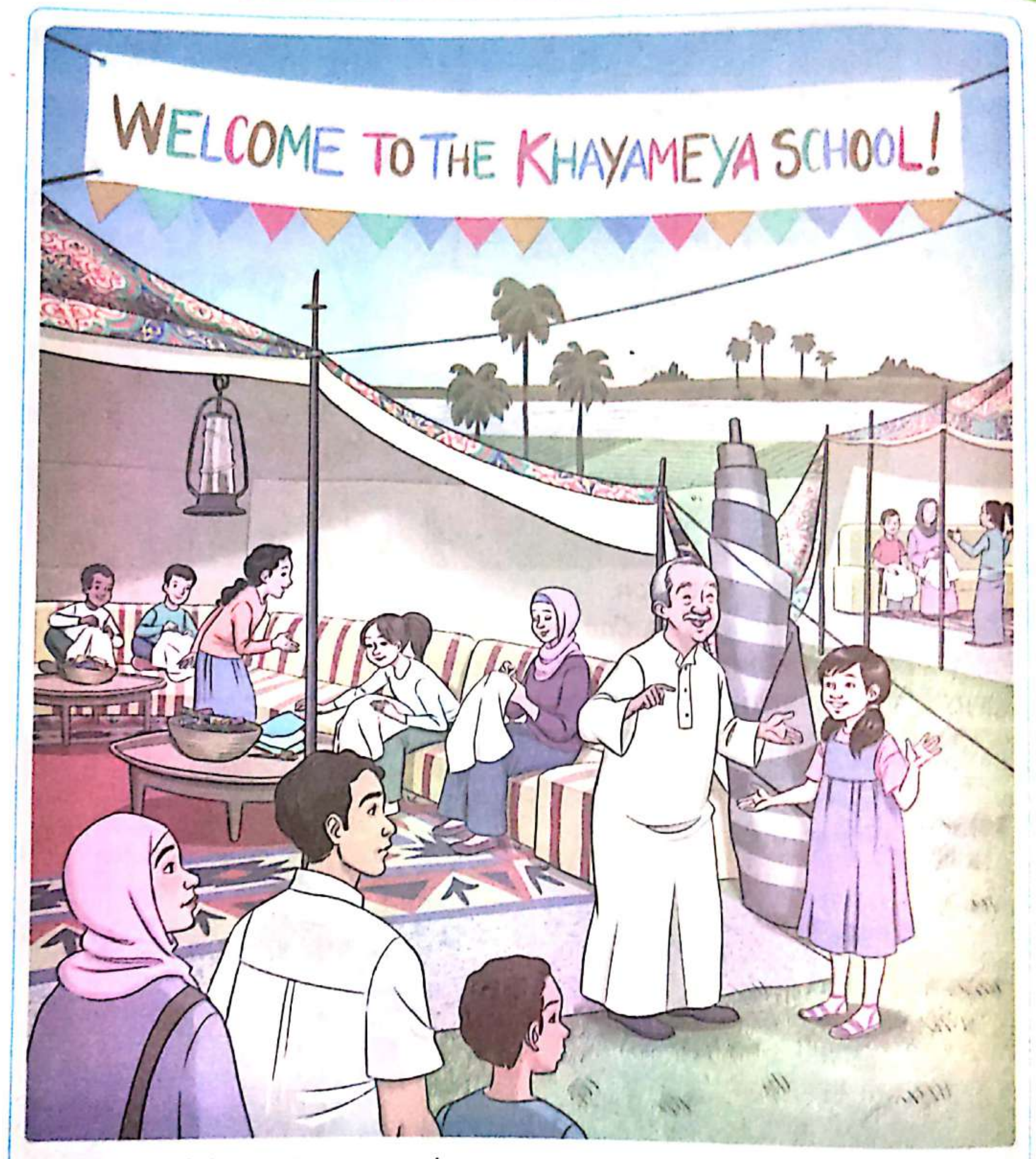
Grandfather said, 'Zeinab you have such clever friends!
What a good idea!'
Rasha answered, 'We like learning new things, and we have a great teacher!'



Other people came to watch.
They said, 'That looks fun. Can we try?'
Zeinab's grandfather said, 'Welcome! Come and join us!'



Grandpa said, 'Zeinab, look at all these people! They all want to learn about Khayameya! I'm so happy!'



Zeinab said, 'Lots more people want to learn too. People in many places all around Egypt want you to teach them.

Khayameya School is traveling all summer! Next, we are going to Ismailia, then Tanta and Marsa Matrouh! What a wonderful summer holiday! Thank you, Grandpa!'

Grandpa laughed, 'No, thank you Zeinab!'

Answer the following questions:

Pages (110 - 111) School Book

1 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Zeinab was bored. ( )
2. It was the third week of the summer holiday. ( )
3. Grandpa is sad at the moment. ( )
4. Zeinab went to Grandpa by car. ( )
5. Zeinab's grandparents were very pleased to see her. ( )
6. It was the second week of the summer holiday. ( )
7. Zeinab went to Grandpa by train. ( )
8. Grandpa's eyes are not very good now. ( )
9. Grandpa wants to stop making things. ( )
10. Grandpa can't see to watch TV. ( )
11. Grandpa was one of the Tent Makers. ( )
12. Grandpa was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street. ( )
13. Grandpa can't see to sew. ( )
14. Grandpa makes such beautiful things. ( )

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. Zeinab was (excited – bored – amazed – happy).
2. It was the (first – second – third – fourth) week of the summer holiday.
3. Zeinab said, 'Let's go visit (Grandma – Uncle – Cousins – Grandpa).'
4. Grandpa is (pleased – happy – sad – excited) at the moment. Zeinab can help him.
5. Zeinab got off the (car – bus – train – ferry).
6. Grandpa's (ears – eyes – hands – legs) are not very good now.
7. It's (easy – difficult – amazing – interesting) for Grandpa to work.
8. Grandpa can't see to (spin – dye – weave – sew).
9. Grandpa was one of the (Carpet – Tent – Curtain – Clothes) Makers.
10. Grandpa was one of the best (artisans – seller – shopkeepers – engineers) in Khayameya Street.

Pages (112 - 113) - School Book

3 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Zeinab and her Grandpa visited the museum. ( )
2. Zeinab loves the big picture with all the flowers. ( )
3. Zeinab and her Grandpa visited the shop. ( )
4. The big picture with all the flowers took Grandpa nearly four weeks. ( )
5. The big picture is made of thousands and thousands of small stitches. ( )
6. Grandpa measured and cut all the pieces by machine. ( )
7. The big picture with all the flowers took Grandpa nearly four months. ( )
8. Grandpa measured and cut all the pieces by hand. ( )
9. Grandpa likes sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns best. ( )
10. Grandpa also likes sewing animals. ( )
11. Zeinab wishes she could sew and help Grandpa. ( )
12. Grandpa also likes sewing birds. ( )
13. Zeinab wants to learn to sew. ( )
14. Grandpa doesn't want to teach Zeinab to sew. ( )

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. Zeinab and her grandfather visited the (shop – farm – cave – park).
2. The big picture with all the flowers took Grandpa nearly four (days – weeks – months – years).
3. The big picture with all the flowers is made of thousands of small (dots – stitches – string – yarn).
4. Grandpa measured and cut all the pieces by (machine – leg – hand – eyes).
5. Grandpa also likes sewing (insects – animals – fish – birds).
6. Zeinab wants to (teach – learn – escape – watch) how to sew.
7. It's (sad – good – happy – pleased) for Grandpa because his eyes aren't good now.

Pages (114 - 115) School Book

5 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Grandpa's mother taught him how to sew. ( )
2. Grandpa wanted to be an engineer or a teacher. ( )
3. Grandpa loves his job. ( )
4. Grandpa designs and measures the patterns. ( )
5. Grandpa's father taught him how to sew. ( )
6. Grandpa chooses the colors. ( )
7. Zeinab's friends don't want to learn about Khayameya. ( )
8. Lobna is great at math and working out problems. ( )
9. Rasha invents things all the time and has good ideas. ( )
10. Doha makes amazing art. ( )
11. Engy can help show us all how to sew. She makes beautiful things. ( )

6 Choose the correct answer:

1. Grandpa's (grandfather – grandmother – father – mother) taught him how to sew.
2. Grandpa wanted to be an engineer or a (doctor – teacher – designer – officer).
3. Grandpa's (grandfather – grandmother – uncle – mother) taught his father how to sew.
4. You design and measure the (patterns – colors – yarn – dye).
5. Grandpa is good at (Arabic – English – science – math).
6. Zeinab's friends want to learn about (carpets – Khayameya – art – colors), too.
7. (Lobna – Doha – Engy – Rasha) can help show us all how to sew. She makes beautiful things.
8. (Lobna – Doha – Engy – Rasha) is great at math and working out problems.
9. (Lobna – Doha – Engy – Rasha) makes amazing art.
10. (Lobna – Doha – Engy – Rasha) invents things all the time and has good ideas.

Pages (116 - 117) School Book

7 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Grandfather thanked the girls for coming. ( )
2. They make the patterns with two layers of cotton. ( )
3. They make the patterns with three layers of wool. ( )
4. They make the patterns with three layers of cotton. ( )
5. Zeinab has such clever friends. ( )
6. The girls like learning new things, and they have a great teacher. ( )

8 Choose the correct answer:

1. They make the patterns with (one – two – three – four) layers of cotton.
2. They make the patterns with three layers of (leather – cotton – wool – plastic).
3. Zeinab's friends are (clever – lazy – sleepy – careless).
4. Zeinab's friends like learning (old – ancient – new – bad) things.

Pages (118 - 119) School Book

9 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Grandpa invited people to join them. ( )
2. Lots of people want to learn about Khayameya. ( )
3. People in many places all around Egypt want Grandpa to teach them. ( )
4. Khayameya School is traveling all winter. ( )
5. Khayameya School is traveling all summer. ( )
6. The girls like learning new things, and they have a great teacher. ( )
7. What a wonderful summer holiday! ( )

10 Choose the correct answer:

1. Lots of people want to (teach – design – read – learn) about Khayameya.
2. People in many places all around (Ismailia – Tanta – Marsa Matrouh – Egypt) want Grandpa to teach them.

3. Khayameya (Tent – School – Classroom – City) is traveling all summer.
4. What a wonderful (fall – spring – winter – summer) holiday.

11 Read and circle:

1. Zeinab wanted to visit her (Grandpa / Grandma).
2. Grandpa was one of the best (teachers / artisans) in Khayameya Street.
3. Grandpa took Zeinab to the (market / shop) and showed her his work.
4. Grandpa tells Zeinab that his (eyes / hands) are not good now.
5. Grandpa agrees to teach Zeinab how to (sing / sew).
6. Zeinab invites her four (friends / cousins) to join them.
7. Soon Grandpa is teaching (lots of / a few) children how to sew.
8. Grandpa and Zeinab will teach people sewing at the Khayameya (shop / school).

12 Read and write (True) or (False). Correct the false sentences:

1. Grandpa is sad because he can't hear well now. (   )
2. Zeinab likes the Khayameya design with flowers best. (   )
3. Grandpa always wanted to be an artisan. (   )
4. Rasha makes amazing art. (   )
5. To make Khayameya, you need a pattern with 3 layers of cotton. (   )
6. The Khayameya school is going to Aswan and Port Said. (   )

13 Read and write the names:

Zeinab - Mom - Rasha - Grandpa

1. Yes, he's sad at the moment. ...... Mom ......
2. My eyes are not very good now. ....
3. You make such beautiful things! ....
4. My father taught me to sew. ....

5. We like learning new things. ....

6. What a wonderful summer holiday! ....

14 Read and write Yes or No:

1. Zeinab traveled to her grandparent's house by bus. ...No...
2. Grandpa is sad because his eyes aren't good now. ....
3. Grandpa's grandfather taught him how to sew when he was a child. ....
4. Zeinab's friend Lobna likes inventing things. ....
5. People came to watch Grandpa and the children sewing. ....
6. The Khayameya School is going to travel around the world. ....

15 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. Why is Grandpa sad now?	a) Lotus flowers, birds and geometric patterns.
2. How long did Grandpa take to make the big picture with flowers?	b) He's excited about it.
3. What were Grandpa's favorite designs?	c) An engineer or a teacher.
4. What did Grandpa want to be when he was a child?	d) He can't see well.
5. What does Grandpa think about the Khayameya School?	e) Four months.

16 Read and complete:

artist - clever - flowers - fun - learn - stitches - teach

1. I love this big picture with all the ....flowers.....!
2. 'It's made of thousands and thousands of small ....
3. I can teach you. Do you want to ....
4. I think you are an engineer, an .... and good at math.
5. 'That looks .... Can we try?'

6. 'Zeinab, you have such .... friends!
7. 'People in many places all around Egypt want you to .... them.'

17 Read and choose a or b:

1. Why did Zeinab want to visit Grandpa?
   a. She was worried about him. b. She was bored.
2. Why does Grandpa think he will have to stop making things?
   a. He can't see to sew. b. He is bored with sewing.
3. How did Grandpa make the big picture with the flowers?
   a. He made hundreds of very big stitches.
   b. He measured it and cut the pieces by hand.
4. Who taught Grandpa's father to sew?
   a. His grandmother. b. His grandfather.
5. Why did people start watching Grandpa and Zeinab's friends sewing?
   a. They wanted to learn how to do khayameya.
   b. They wanted to buy some khayameya.

18 Did you like the story? Why? Ask and answer:

Did you like the story?





Yes, I did.
It is interesting to learn about Khayameya.

19 Look and number:

1. I think I will have to stop making things.
2. Zeinab, look at all these people! They all want to learn about Khayameya!

   I'm so happy!
3. I wish I could sew and help you.
4. Let's go visit Grandpa!
5. I measured and cut all the pieces by hand.
6. My friends are very clever. I think they want to learn about Khayameya, too.













الإجابات النموذجية موجودة فى نهاية كتاب الملحق.